THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 75 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Daily Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week).....25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year).....$10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Greatest Variety
of Soaps and Perfumery in the city at Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street. TTS

Where to be Found.
I take this method of informing my many friends and former patrons, who are about purchasing their spring and summer clothing, that I am now engaged at the elegant and fashionable merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. Henry Sutmyer, No. 127 Federal street, where I will be pleased to have them call, and warrant me in my profession to suit them in every particular. M. C. Burke, late cutter at No. 115 Market street.

For Sale or Rent.
A new, double House, with over two acres of round, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

Trusses, Trusses.
"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" radically cures Rupture. Never rusts, breaks nor soils. Used in sea bathing. Comfort, safety and durability combined. R. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents. Sold by all Druggists. MWS

The Magic Comb
At Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street. TTS

Economy is Wealth.
We would say, act upon this suggestion and go to the popular Patent Medicine Depot of Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, and supply yourself with all the necessary Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c. It is generally understood that he Keeps *the largest stock, greatest variety, and the best Preparations for less money* than can be had at any other establishment in the city.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
Cheaper than elsewhere at Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street. TTS

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.
Brooklyn Standard White Lead.
The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClarran & McKennan, Druggists and dealers in Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

Look at Our Prices.
Best French Whalebone Corsets, 50c.
Best Hook Clasp Corsets, 75c.
Superior Kid Corsets, $1.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
Good Hoop Skirts, 50c, 62½ and 75c.
Paper Collars only 8c per dozen.
Straw and Gimp Hats, 62½, 75c and $1.
Fashionable Bonnets, 62½ and 75c.
French Flowers, Wreaths, Frames, Satins, Illusions, Velvets, Ribbons of all kinds, White Goods, Hosiery, &c., constantly on hand by Rosenbaum & Co.'s Philadelphia Emporium, 93 Market street. TTS

New Books Just Received at John W. Pittock's, Opposite the Postoffice.
Memoirs of Baron Bunsen; Owen Meredith's Lucile, (Diamond ed); Guizeloti's Recollections of Lord Byron; Guy Livingstone's Breaking a Butterfly; Wonders of Optics; Wonders of Thunder and Lightning; Winslow Years Abroad; The General's Double; Twelve Nights in a Hunter's Camp; Murray's Adventures in the Wilderness; Kavanagh; Rutherfordian; Ann Sterling; Horse of Gold; Mrs. Southworth's Fair Play; Mrs. Southworth's How He Won Her; Confessions & Heroism's Satan; Blunt's History of the English Reformation; Rev. J. H. Egar's Sermon on Ritualism; Southey's The Crown & Coronation; The Church's Creed; Muller's Chips from a German Workshop; Phelp's Gates Ajar; Phelp's Patriots of Palestine; Author's Gem of the Mountain; Author's On the Heights; Dixon's Her Majesty's Tower; Scott's Fishing in American Waters; Baker's Rifle and Hound in Ceylon.

Gorham Manufacturing Company

Trade Mark	Trade Mark
for Sterling.	for Silver.
	for Electro-Plate.

GORHAM MFG CO

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Providence, R. I.
STERLING SILVER WARE,
and
NICKEL SILVER PLATED WARE.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Legislature Adjourned Sine Die

The Customary Presents and Farewell Speech Making—The Appropriation Bill Signed by the Governor.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 16, 1869.

Both houses adjourned *sine die* at twelve o'clock to-day. No business was done in either house, and the customary presents, resolutions of thanks and farewell speech making were indulged in. Among the presents in the House was a very valuable gold watch and chain from the members to Speaker Clark.

Speaker Worthington's Farewell.

In the Senate Speaker Worthington said: Senators, we are about to separate and once more mingle in the pleasant scenes of home, and enjoy the society of our friends. Before hand over the emblem of authority which you have placed in my hands temporarily to your successor, I may be permitted to say a parting word to the kind friends and companions with whom I have spent a pleasant, and in those deliberations I have participated during the last few years, so like a family as to leave a stranger to you all, and having formed the acquaintance of seventy-five Senators who have occupied seats on this floor during that period, it is a source of much gratification that can say on my retirement from the position, cordial and friendly relations with each one, and I have reason to believe that a mutual sentiment of respect is enjoyed by all. With his spirit of fraternal regard, fostered by this body, this Association here, we separate with the confident assurance that wherever our lots shall be cast in the future, we will continue to entertain for each other's welfare the deepest solicitude, bearing this in mind that Providence has extended His protecting care over us. No arrow from the quiver of death has been permitted to penetrate any one of our number, and while loved ones have been torn from the side of one and caused the heart of the bereaved deepest anguish, we have much reason for gratitude that our own ranks have been preserved unbroken. Invoking the blessing of Heaven upon you all, and hoping in the welfare of the country and the best interests of our race will continue to receive our protection and support, bid you all an affectionate farewell.

Senator Stinson was elected Speaker, the Democrats voting for Mr. Randall.

In the House Speaker Clark said:

Speech of Speaker Clark.

I have no doubt that every member on this floor is glad that the session of the Legislature is so near at end, and that we soon to be relieved from the labors, duties and responsibilities of Representatives, and to be enabled to return to our homes, and give some attention to our private business. But mingled with his feeling there is also, with me at least, a sense of regret and sorrow at parting from those with whom I have been so intimately and constantly associated for six months. Many of you, at the beginning of the session, were strangers to me; but as the business progressed my knowledge of you became necessary for me to become familiar with you all. Therefore, feel more keenly his separation than I perhaps otherwise would. In many instances on our homes being so far distant, it is probable that we may never meet again; and as in the heat of debate, and from conflicting interests and consultations, there may have occurred something that was not pleasant at the time, I trust that it will in the case it will be forgotten. At all events, on my part, I can say with perfect sincerity, that I have not an unkind feeling or thought towards any member of this House. In fact I have no reason to feel otherwise than satisfied, for I have always been treated by you with kindness, courtesy and respect, for which I feel gratified, and conscious of having very imperfectly performed my duties as Speaker. To the Clerks of the House I am under many obligations, not only for their assistance and advice, but also for their efficiency, industry, and uniform courtesy to myself as well as every member of this body. I have no hesitation in saying, that were I ever to be placed in a similar position to the one I now occupy, and I the power to appoint my own staff, I would endeavor to secure these gentlemen as my assistants and advisers. The Reporters of the House are entitled to my thanks and kind feelings. I have never checked them to correct any speeches, or put me right on the *Record*, simply because whatever little I said was correctly reported. The Sergeant-at-Arms, and his assistants, I have never found obliging and anxious to perform their duty. All the officers of the House have performed their duties properly, and I am glad to say at the close of the session, that I have no fault to find, but, on the contrary, express my entire approval of their conduct. For your very complimentary resolution, and for the kind expressions made by the different gentlemen I feel deeply gratified, and shall always remember your kindness with pleasure. You, gentlemen, have been pleased to present me with these beautiful and valuable gifts, not only valuable in themselves, but particularly precious to me because they are marks of your personal friendship as well as approval of my course as a presiding officer of this House. I thank you sincerely for this, and shall always preserve them as marks of your friendship and esteem.

This gavel, presented by the Clerk, will always be kept by me in a conspicuous place, and I can never look upon it without thinking how often it used a similar one to call the House to order, and direct the donor to read the journal of yesterday.

Gentlemen, accept my sincere and grateful thanks, as well as my best wishes for your happiness, welfare and prosperity through the journey of life.

The Governor has approved the Appropriation bill.

Suicide in Prison.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, April 16, 1869.

This morning about five o'clock, Mark Kirby, confined in the calaboose for stealing a watch, attempted suicide by hanging with his suspender. He was discovered closely watched by the officers, but in a few minutes while they were absent for breakfast he succeeded in taking his life by tying his socks together, the one end of them around the door and the other to the bars in his cell. He then in order to be successful must have thrown the whole weight of his body upon the stockings and held his feet from the floor, thus producing strangulation. Among the notes left by him was one in which he assigned as a reason for his guilt the want of money to assist his loved ones at home. He was a young man about twenty-seven years of age, of respectable family in this State and a graduate of Wabash College.

Some of the laborers excavating the great mound in the northern part of St. Louis have unearthed a row of Indian graves sixty feet in length and twenty-five feet below the surface. Large quantities of bones, beads, coins, and other relics have been thrown up, and the place has been visited by great numbers of curiosity hunters.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1869. NO. 184.

WASHINGTON.

An Exciting Executive Session.

Ross, of Kansas, and Brownlow, of Tennessee, Have Nominations Rejected—Cameron Assails and Scott Defends Ex-Gov. Curtin, who is Confirmed—Emancipation Celebration—Additional Appointments—Committee at Work—The Interior Department.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1869.

Nominations Rejected.

The Senate had an exceedingly lively time in executive session to-day. Many of the foreign appointments were severely criticised. An attempt was made to reconsider all of them, but the rules would not permit it. It is believed quite a number will be rejected. There was heated debate over the confirmation of a man for Postmaster at Lawrence, Kansas, nominated at the request of Mr. Pomeroy in place of the Republican already in office and supported by Mr. Ross. Mr. Pomeroy tried in his usual oily way to carry his point, but Mr. Ross rested his case upon the point that custom and etiquette of the Senate justified him in insisting that Mr. Pomeroy's attempt to control everything should not be sustained. After a long debate, the Senate sustained Mr. Ross, by 38 to 8. The nomination of A. J. Ricks, of Knoxville, for Pension Agent, called out Mr. Brownlow, who made a little assault on both Ricks and the administration, and insisted that the case was one personal to himself, and called on the Senate to reject Ricks, which was done. The facts are that Ricks is an out and out Republican, served in the Union army with credit through the war, has since voted the Radical ticket in Tennessee, and is an educated and estimable gentleman. The personal point with Brownlow was that he had urged his son-in-law for the place, but after personal examination of the papers the President had appointed Ricks.

Confirmations.

E. D. Bassett, colored, was confirmed Minister to Hayti by thirty-eight to five, the latter being Democrats. General Parker, for the Indian Bureau, was confirmed without debate by thirty-six to twelve.

Mr. Cameron made a furious speech against ex-Governor Curtin for Russia, and Mr. Scott defended him, after which he was confirmed without division. Nelson, for Mexico, Andrews, for Denmark, Kirk, for Argentine Republic and Markbreit for Bolivia, were confirmed without opposition. The whole number of confirmations was about one hundred and fifty.

Emancipation Celebration.

The colored folks' celebration to-day of the seventh anniversary in this District was not equal to those of last year and year before. In the preliminary parade of three or four weeks ago there was a good deal of feeling in favor of keeping the day with religious exercises in all of the churches. Those who favored parade and out-door speaking carried their proposition, but it seems they could not reconcile the other side, and the result was that only a part of the colored people took part in the outdoor demonstrations, while others had church services. The procession gathered in the upper part of the city this morning, and began moving soon after eleven o'clock. It numbered something like two thousand persons, comprising military organizations, temperance societies, Sunday schools, ward clubs, &c., with a half dozen bands of music, a great many flags and banners, and a great following of men, women and children. The line of march was five or six miles long. The President came to the window when the procession passed the White House. He was cheered several times again, bowed his thanks, but did not speak. A good many Senators were on the eastern portico when the delegations marched through the capitol grounds. There was throughout the city a considerable display of flags, and the negroes were pretty generally well received by the people, though there was no disturbance, not of a very serious character, at two or three points. Speaking took place from a plentifully decorated stand in front of the City Hall, which vicinity was not reached by the procession till after three o'clock. The crowd there was very large and enthusiastic, and the speakers were much cheered at every conveyient opportunity.

Additional Nominations.

The nominations to-day were sixty-four in number, viz: Twenty-seven from the Treasury Department, twenty-one from the Postoffice, nine from the Interior, three from the State and four from the Attorney General's office. Ex-Congressman Wadsworth, of Kentucky, got the coveted position of Commissioner under the treaty with Mexico, while General A. H. Markland, who was general military mail agent for all the armies in the field during the war, is rewarded with the post of Third Assistant Postmaster-General, for which he is highly admirably qualified. Among the minor appointments was that of Captain Ira N. Burritt, correspondent here of various evening papers, and a very fine gentleman, who is made Secretary to sign land patents.

The Paraguyan Difficulty.

The Sub-Committee of Foreign Affairs, of which Mr. Orth is chairman, is holding daily sessions here for the purpose of investigating the unpleasant complications between Rear Admiral Davis and ex-Minister Washburne, as well as the infamous treatment of American citizens by Lopez in Paraguay.

The Next Census.

The select Committee on Census, of which Mr. Colfax is chairman, continues to be holding a meeting every evening at his rooms, to perfect the division of labor in arranging for the next census. This last committee is to meet at Philadelphia in about a month, and after that at New York.

The Interior Department.

The changes of bureau officers in the Interior Department are not yet made, except as to the Land Office. Ex-Congressman Van Aernam, Commissioner of Pensions, will not enter upon duty until about the first of May. Judge Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, goes to Cincinnati to close up some private business before assuming the duties of his new position. Gen. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will probably be sworn in next week.

The Government Printing Office.

A. M. Clapp, formerly of the Buffalo *Express*, took charge of the Government Printing Office to-day, announcing that he should not make any material change in the force employed there at present. It may be said in this connection that Mr. Defrees, the late superintendent, is not an applicant, as has been reported, for the Second Auditorship of the Treasury, or any other official position.

The Dry Docks.

About the Senate Chamber does not seem to lose much of its strength, and gains in vigor and pertinacity daily. The number of women in it is increasing, and to-day they were nearly as numerous as men. Some of the women present seem to be engaged on behalf of office-seekers, while others are evidently of the more disreputable class.

The May and July Interest.

It is ascertained from the Treasury Department that the recent orders of the Secretary for the payment of the May and July interest, with rebate of six per cent., are not making much stir in the money market. The whole amount of May interest yet rebated is less than half a million dollars.

Lobby Practices Coming to Light.

Some of Perry Fuller's lobby operations are coming to light through a suit instituted by General Thomas Ewing. It appears that Fuller was largely interested in some rich Indian contracts, with Ewing as Attorney. Fuller took vouchers on these contracts to the amount of seventy thousand dollars, and got them cashed at McDonald (Senator) & Fuller's Little Rock National Bank, which, as a Government depository, had public funds on hand. The Government unexpectedly drew for its money, and the bank suspended. An attempt was then made here to get amendments into the Indian bill to cover the vouchers paid. This was finally accomplished through Senator Fuller's agent then drew the money, whereupon Ewing sues out an injunction to prevent payment till Fuller pays over the part due Ewing. The trial brought out some of Fuller's correspondence in which he refers to several jobs in which he is engaged, and which he says will all prove successful, as they only involve getting appropriations through Congress. If the case is finally pressed it is certain that some rich developments concerning the manipulation of amendments to appropriation bills will come out.

The Howard University.

Gen. Howard has been sued by the contractors of the Howard University for $14,000 still due for the building. The contractors allege that the Building Block Company is composed of Government officials in the bureau who get fill pay through a clause inserted in the contract requiring the contractor to buy the material of them, and that the accounts of the contractor were then ignored. An attempt at compromise is in progress.

A Pushing Representative.

Colonel Burgess Hunt, Assessor of the Seventh Kentucky District, and one of the best Union soldiers of that State, was to-day withdrawn as the nominee of ex-Representative Price, of Iowa, who wanted a relation by marriage put in. Price is one of the most active men in this line, having secured one of the same Consulate and a man with whom he has business relations, a postoffice, and is still on the war path.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 3 P. M.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:

Consuls—M. M. Delano, Colorado, at Foochow; Oscar Malliroos, of Minnesota, at Winnipeg.

Wm. H. Wadsworth, Commissioner under treaty with Mexico; Jos. R. Townsend, United States Marshal, Northern District of Mississippi; Wm. H. Smythe, Marshal for Georgia; Isham Reeves, Associate Justice of Arizona; Buford Wilson, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois; Addison Lowe Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Second district; Wilmer Worthington, Appraiser at Philadelphia; Lucien D. Kellogg, General Appraiser of the South; Oscar D. Mawson, Assayer of Mint, San Francisco; Joseph P. Cochrane, Melter and Refiner, same place; James Pollock, Director of Mint at Philadelphia; Joseph P. Harmstead, Coiner of the Mint at San Francisco.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Gilbert P. Bennet, District of Dakota; J. Andrews, Second District Michigan; H. Hoopse, Twelfth District Ohio; Jas. Purcell, Sixth District Ohio.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—John P. Hoffard, District of Dakota; John A. Jones, Twentieth Pennsylvania; Julius S. Barber, Second Michigan; S. Wheeler, First Arkansas; Thos. J. Hunt, Third Arkansas; Joseph Brooks, Second Arkansas; John S. Pratt, Seventeenth Kentucky.

Receivers of Public Money—Otis Perrin, Stockton, California; Alex Davis, withdrawn; A. R. Flint, Roburg, Oregon; J. B. Wakefield, Winnemuge, Minnesota; John C. Randolph, St. Peters, Minnesota.

Registers—E. B. Freeman, Winnebago W. E. Butler, Aurora, Nebraska; W. K. Willis, Roseburg, Oregon; Captain C. W. Bronse, Pension Agent, Indiana; Edward D. Holcomb, Seventeenth Pennsylvania; Julius S. Barber, Second Michigan; S. Wheeler, First Arkansas; Thos. J. Hunt, Third Arkansas; Joseph Brooks, Second Arkansas; John S. Pratt, Seventeenth Kentucky.

Postmasters—Henry Lester Fremont, O.; Henry Herris, Ashtabula; Eliza J. Travers, Omaga, Ill.; Benj Huntsman, Stromsburg, Pa.; H. Pewell, Bethlehem, Pa.; Wm. Hamilton, Pa.; Jno. A. Bills, Vinton, Iowa; Chas. W. Crosby, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Wm. Hawks, Kansas; J. A. Woodman, Pleasant, Mo.; Wm. Ella Wallace, Jefferson, Mo.; O. H. Markham, Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Norman Swarthwout, Second Iowa; H. Hoopse, Ohio; Pennsylvania; John R. Reno, Second Kentucky.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—James Ashworth, Fifth Pennsylvania; Harman J. Tilden, First California.

Marshals—Wm. A. Britton, Western District Arkansas; G. Lemon, for Nevada; Augustus Armstrong, Wyoming.

Registers of Land Offices—Henry G. Rollins, San Francisco; G. McCollum, Sacramento; Geo. W. Martin, Junction City, Ks.; Watson Stewart, Humboldt, Cal.

Receivers of Public Moneys—R. Fellows, Sacramento, Cal.; G. L. Gilbert, Des Moines, Iowa.

Postmasters—J. A. Tomlinson, Fort Scott, Kansas; W. H. Humphry, Lewiston, Illinois; A. Patterson, Joliet, Illinois; Abner Yates, Jacksonville, Illinois; Wm. Pitt Kellogg, Galena, Illinois; Anthony Langspear, Lebanon, Illinois; Michael Hoffman, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Jas. Whitney, Adrian, Michigan; J. Wilcox, Eddyville, Iowa; J. Lake, Watertown, Wis.; Lincoln; Francis Foster, Kansas City, Missouri.

—Diefenderfer, Allentown, Pennsylvania; Sarah L. Potter, Providence, Rhode Island; Addison Lowe Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Second district; Wilmer Worthington, Appraiser at Philadelphia; Lucien D. Kellogg, General Appraiser of the South; Oscar D. Mawson, Assayer of Mint, San Francisco; Joseph P. Cochrane, Melter and Refiner, same place; James Pollock, Director of Mint at Philadelphia; Joseph P. Harmstead, Coiner of the Mint at San Francisco.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869.

THE State Senate defeated the outrageous cattle bill, and the tax bill, which imposed new burdens on the producing interests of the State. This latter bill proposed to tax petroleum, anthracite coal and whisky, and to relieve railroad companies from payment of tonnage tax.

IT is stated that the friends of the Chartiers Valley Railroad have secured stock subscriptions to the amount of $342,000, leaving only eight thousand dollars to be obtained to complete the sum required by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to guarantee the construction of the road. The engineers are now at work upon the road, preparing it for letting, which will be done as soon as the stock is all subscribed.

MR. J. R. CLAY, the colored Louisianian, has done what no white man has done yet, declined a foreign mission. Appointed to Liberia and appreciating the honor, he nevertheless prefers the walks of private life at home. The country recognized the entire fitness of the appointment, and shouts [illegible] the declination. Mr. Clay is [illegible] Professor in the Howard University, it is to be hoped that he will be prevailed upon to accept.

THE illegal supernumeraries at Harrisburg having got their money, those through whose instrumentality the outrage was perpetrated are being plied with presents. "I will do this thing for you if you will never speak to me or let it be known that I ever knew you," was the promise exacted by one who was about to do that which he knew he would always be ashamed of. Not so with our Harrisburgers. They have no such delicacy; but give and take presents and glory in their shame.

PRECISELY all that was done and left undone at Harrisburg, we have no accurate report. We know that the dead-heads got some thirty-five thousand dollars out of the Treasury, and that the reasonable and economical proposition of SENATOR BILLINGFELT to direct the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to apply $800,000 lying idle to the payment of the State debt, and thereby stop interest, was voted down, and for no better reason than that the Ring want the money to manipulate for their private profit. Will our contemporary o the *State Guard* sound the depths and tell us what was done and left undone?

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned yesterday. Early in the session there was a great flourish of trumpets, in which the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means bore a conspicuous part, about a short and economical session. Performance in both respects has been in inverse proportion to promise. The session has been longer by two days than the previous one; and as to the rest, if the jobbery of any previous session has been a match to this, there has not yet been found the man whose recollection runneth back to the title. And yet this thing like the poor dead beat will be petitions and efforts for promotion and re-election. Unless we greatly misinterpret the public mind, the people are ready to decide on all such cases.

ALLUDING to the vote in the Senate on the Alabama treaty, a New York journal says: "Could the people vote upon this action of our Senate, they would banish to England the one man whose affirmative vote misrepresents the popular sentiment." Now, we have a word to say in defense of the solitary voter. His name is MCCREERY, and he represents Kentucky. In voting against the rejection of the treaty, the Kentucky Senator was consistent. He represented the views of his constituents. Kentucky has the same right to oppose the rejection of the treaty. And what is more, she is the only State in the Union that can consistently claim the right. Kentucky, like England, was "neutral" in the beginning, as she seemed determined to be in the ending of the questions growing out of the war. It is a lofty position, and one that no one but a native Kentuckian could fill with any degree of credit. As Kentucky was equal, if not really superior, to any other State at the outbreak of the war, so she is still capable of interposing her majestic dignity in the dispute between England and the United States. By all means, let Mr. MCCREERY be heard.

THE speech of MR. SUMNER on the great question of our claims against England herewith published, is such a document as is calculated to bring every true hearted American to his feet. We do not wonder that it carried with enthusiasm the entire Senate, with the solitary exception of MR. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, against the treaty. The force and the distinguished Senator's arguments and statements grind every British quibble to powder, and place the question on the broad and solid basis where it must be discussed and a settlement effected, if effected at all. We experience no little satisfaction in finding the views which we have from time to time expressed on this question so broadly avowed and expounded in a quarter so able and authoritative; and in this connection we cannot refrain from drawing attention to the fact, that the Washington correspondent of the *Commercial*, one month ago, accurately stated the points of the speech and gave a literal quotation therefrom, the speech having been in print as far back as the early days of March. That it reflects the views of President GRANT, who, about the time of his inauguration, said that the question could not be settled by the payment of damages resulting from the destruction of a few ships, is important. In brief, MR. SUMNER lays down the American policy, represents the American character and purpose, and shakes out the American flag in a way that will secure for him the thanks of every true American heart.

CUTTING LOOSE FROM OLD TIES.

Judging from present indications, it is not improbable that British North America will fall into the lap of the Goddess of Liberty like a ripe plum, without troubling the Goddess so much as to stretch out her hand. When this event happens, as happen it will some day, it will be from self-interest rather than a change in the political sentiments of the people. From the tone of the press, it is clear that the loss of trade and commerce are the immediate causes of the deep dissatisfaction which has at last become the refrain of Canadian journals. One other reason, and a powerful reason in itself, is the confessed fact that the colonies do not harmonize, and that all the efforts of the crown have utterly failed to render them contented under their present prospects. After exhausting all her efforts, the mother country has only been able to induce three of her five colonies to unite their fortunes. But even as a confederation, Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia do not assimilate any better than the people of Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island. The case may be stated thus: were the provinces prosperous, with a fair prospect of continuing to prosper, the people would be contented and averse to any change. But they are not. Nova Scotia, for instance, buys annually from England twenty per cent. more than she sells to her. Were it not for her vast natural resources, the productions of her streams and lakes of fish, and of her fields and forests, she would not be able to make both ends meet. The money received from the United States in return for her products is immediately transmitted to England. The Province is merely a medium of exchange, without having even the satisfaction of knowing that she realizes any gain in the transaction. This picture may be said to represent the condition of affairs in each of the colonies. Thus it will be apparent to the dullest observer that in the present posture of affairs, the relative position of the colonies, as contrasted with that of England and the United States, may be compared to the grain placed between the upper and the lower millstone. This is a position that does not suit the people of the provinces. Therefore we find the St. John's *Globe* declaring that "the time is fast coming when this question of annexation must be argued on its merits." The St. John's *Freeman* says: "It is worse than useless to conceal the fact that a desire for annexation is fast spreading among people of all classes and parties." The Woodstock (N. B.) *Aroostian* says: "We don't look to Canada for a market; and we do look to the United States for a market." The *North Star*, published at the capital of Prince Edward's Island, holds this language: "If our people are denied their just rights, they must and will demand annexation. *The mother country must be made willing to accord the privilege.*" Throughout the Canadian press, the refrain is the same. The Toronto *Telegraph* employs the following pertinent language:

> "The prime question to-day, with Tory politicians and Whig politicians alike, is how to get rid of us with the best possible grace. They don't care for our keeping up the connection any longer than a decent regard to appearances will permit.

Here we have abundant reasons for believing that the future of Canada will ultimately be blended with that of the Republic. The change in public sentiment in some of the provinces is as sudden as it is remarkable. The idea that Canada would somehow be thrown to the United States as a sop by Great Britain, in the settlement of the Alabama claims, is based upon very slight foundations. The entire possessions of Great Britain in North America are even less inclined to be disposed of in such a manner than we are to accept them as a free for the injuries inflicted upon us. However the Alabama claims may be settled, it is clear to us that the future of British North America will not form any part of the discussion.

RAILROADS AND RIVERS.

We refer our readers to the report of the meeting held in this city yesterday in regard to the all-important subject of river bridges. The Committee appointed to visit Washington, to endeavor to secure such legislation by Congress as would prevent the construction of bridges over the Ohio of less than four hundred feet spans for channel way, submitted a report, from which it will be seen that the agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company did everything in their power to delay and hinder legislation, making the most absurd and reckless statements to members of Congress, and using the most unscrupulous means to gain their ends. There is no longer room to doubt that the secret of all this bitter opposition, on the part of that corporation, is the saving of an expenditure of a few thousand dollars. The best engineering skill has been employed to demonstrate that four hundred feet span bridges can be built as easily and as safely as three hundred feet span, the only difference being in the cost. At a fair estimate, an additional outlay of $150,000 will enable the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to construct each of its bridges at Bellair and Parkersburg so as to allow a channel way of four hundred feet. Shall this corporation, then, jeopardize the entire commerce of a great natural highway, by placing artificial barriers therein, simply to save a cost so trifling? Will Congressmen pretending to legislate for the good of the whole country, and protect the rights of all classes, legalize such a monstrous wrong as this? The time has come when the rights of those representing the railroad and river interests, in the matter of bridges, should be more clearly defined. This is the more urgently demanded, since those interests are, in many sections of the country, not only conflicting, but rival. In many cases, the cost of constructing bridges is not the only question involved. The more hazardous river carriage becomes, the more the railroads will have to do. This fact is so well understood, that railroad managers make common cause against all legislation regulating the construction of bridges. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for instance, is almost as deeply interested in this question as the Baltimore and Ohio, because a change in the law affecting the spans of the bridges to be constructed at Bellair and Parkersburg, may compel a modification of the bridge at Steubenville, which has already damaged the river trade to an extent far beyond the cost necessary to have the span increased to four hundred feet. The potency of the combined influence of the great railway corporations of the country, is now being felt, and will continue to be felt, both in and out of the halls of legislation, and it is this mighty influence which the representatives of the river interests have to meet and combat. An effort is now being made to induce the Legislature of Ohio to interfere in some way to prevent the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company from going on with the work on their two bridges named, unless the spans are increased to four hundred feet. The jurisdiction of the State may be questioned, but in a matter so deeply concerning the most vital interests of tens of thousands of people, no means legitimately at their command should be left unemployed. The construction of bridges of four hundred feet spans is but a compromise in which the railway companies have the advantage, and as the demands of those interested in navigation are neither unreasonable nor exacting, they should be granted by Congress.

A CURIOUS case was decided in the Supreme Court of New York the other day, in which the widow of a deceased husband recovered thirty three thousand dollars from the estate of her husband under the following peculiar circumstances; Ward was married in 1834, in Ireland, and immediately afterwards emigrated to this country, where he realized a large fortune. Mrs. Ward followed him, but he refused to recognize her as his wife. Dying in 1857, his body was locked up in order to prevent identification, and buried. Mrs. Ward proved her marriage by one surviving witness. The balance of the case was made out of letters written to her by her husband from 1853 to 1857. These had no stamps upon them. But it was proved by an old employee of the postal service in Ireland that no stamps were required prepayment of letters sent to Ireland. Although none of Mrs. Ward's witnesses, nor Mrs. Ward herself, could swear to having seen the dead body of Ward, the case was decided in her favor.

ELIZUR WRIGHT proposes a novel method of dealing with the evils growing out of intemperance. He starts out by declaring that inasmuch as "ethics and theology are not established by law, the wickedness of the use or traffic in intoxicating drinks is not a legislative question." So far he agrees with the opponents of a liquor law. Next, Elizur proposes that a tax be imposed upon those interested in the traffic, for the support of the impoverished, whose condition is directly traceable to the use of liquor. This is carrying the argument to a point further than the saloon keepers are willing to follow Mr. Wright, but there is reason in it nevertheless.

CUTTING LOOSE FROM OLD TIES.

The Chicago *Republican*, discussing the Alabama treaty, says: "We can afford to let the Alabama claims lie fallow. As we have seen, they grow stronger and better as time rolls on. By-and-by the every drift of events, and the revelations of investigation will give us a far more perfect equity of reparation than we can reasonably look for under the circumstances." Yes, in due season, the "drift of events" will furnish us an opportunity to take our pay in kind. That is the plain meaning of the English employed by the *Republican*, and with this interpretation we indorse it. Let the claims "lie fallow."

THE Southern people are beginning to find out where their true interest lies. A North Carolina paper discussing the subject of immigration says: "Northern men will not come until we build schools." This is a mistake. If the sentence were altered to read thus it would be nearer correct: "Northern men will not come until we permit and assist them to build schools." Schools are what the South wants, and nine out of ten of all who go from the North will be employed to discharge the duties of teachers. The proportion of men in the North who think for themselves is about one to fifty, in the South one man does the thinking for a thousand.

WHAT will the settlers at the Cross Roads say concerning the action of MR. J. R. Clay in declining his appointment as Minister to Liberia? Issaker Gavitt, Pogram, and their leader, Nasby's, eyes will express volumes, and be on the alert for Bigler, who must be at the bottom of this business. The idea of a "nigger" declining an office when thousands of good Democrats are suffering all manner of tortures because they can't get so much as a mail! Truly we have fallen upon strange times.

SENATOR SPRAGUE has a poor memory. He forgot when he recently charged Gen. Burnside with cowardice, that his eulogies on Burnside's conduct, based on *personal knowledge* of the part General Burnside played at the battle of Bull Run, were still in print. The Providence *Journal* cruelly reproduces one of these warm effusions of the "boy Senator," in which he recommended Gen. Burnside to the appointments as the only and tried man. These old speeches and letters play the very deuce with a politician with a short memory.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN, of New York, has made himself many friends by vetoing the "One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Railroad Bill." The bill has been brought up in several shapes, has passed both Houses of the New York Legislature twice, but notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon him, Governor Hoffman refused to sign the bill. Although we are diametrically opposed to the Governor's political views and general policy, we take this due praise for his promptness in checking legislative corruption.

ALLUDING to the rumors of the organization of vigilance committees in New York, the *Tribune* calls attention to the arrest of a man charged with being a member of one of the committees, concluding with this backhanded compliment to the New York Judges: "If the Judges have begun to feel uneasy, there must be something in the stories. No persons in the city have greater reason to dread any popular award of justice, and none are more likely to watch for the first indications of danger."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

EARLY APRIL DAYS.

Twice in the year the maple tree
Grows red-lone in our northern skies;
Once when October lights the lea
With splendid flames and Tyrian dyes,
And once when April and the bee
First greet us with their glad surprise,
And on the budding trees we see
The first faint color rise.

These morning hours blend joy with grief,
That draw the fuller springtime near,
And hint the harder speeding leaf
And pour the robin's carol clear—
For not the time of ripened sheaf,
And rainbow woods, is half so dear
As this, the boyhood, hot and brief,
The earliest of the year!

A Philadelphia drayman has invented a machine for feeding a quadruped in a hurry. To eat a peck of oats occupies his mules about three quarters of an hour. The machine in question turns with a crank. The mule sits up on his haunches and straightens out his neck. A peck of oats is shoveled into him at a single revolution of the cylinder, inside of a minute and a quarter. The inventor terms the apparatus an "oatmeter."

The chiefs of the Czarevitz gave Patti a necklace and earrings of $40,000 value, and the Czar, as a parting gift, begged her acceptance of a superb brooch and earrings of diamonds of such magnitude and splendor that it would be almost impossible to calculate their value. On the preceding evening Patti had considerable difficulty in reaching the footlights through the heap of bouquets which lay piled on the stage.

The Elmira *Republican* says "there are many Republicans in that town who will feel a personal pleasure in the appointment of Gov. Curtin as Minister to Russia. Gov. Curtin has been so frequently in our midst and has impressed our people so favorably with his labors and speeches that we look upon him almost as one of ourselves."

The Providence *Journal*, commenting on Senator Sprague's military rhetoric, and admission that he has assistance from one more skilful in the use of words, very pertinently asks "Who is his powder monkey?"

NEWS has been received here of the death of Ole Bull's youngest daughter on the 18th ult. Her husband died by his own hand in August last.

The latest fashion in hats for young men takes the form of a sort of skull-cap, with a brim to it made of sky blue cloth; and the Boston *Transcript* wants to know, "if colored hats are to be in vogue, why not adopt green as the favorite color? It is agreeable to the eye, and would in many instances correspond with the mental bearings of the wearer."

The route to the White Pine mines is via the Pacific Railroad, from which there is about one hundred miles of staging. The cost of the journey cannot be far from $300.

The cold-water army are progressing rapidly. "In the Massachusetts Legislature, a few days ago, an amendment to the Liquor bill was offered, providing that any clergyman furnishing fermented wine at a sacramental communion table shall be deemed guilty of keeping a public bar!"

General Burnside will go west shortly to superintend the building of the Vincennes and Cairo Railroad, of which he is contractor. He thinks that the road will be open for business in two years, and further expresses the opinion that it will be one of the most profitable routes in the West, and that when completed Cairo will rapidly rise to the position of a first-class city.

On the 27th and 28th ult., there was a great snow storm in England and France. At Birmingham, and all over the north of England, snow fell without intermission for twenty-four hours. In Paris the snow lay a foot deep on the ground. The Pyrenees are covered with snow and the bears have been coming down to the villages and carrying off sheep and corn.

There has been a drought in some parts of Australia for over a year and a half, and the only water that remains is in holes in river beds. To these all resort during the neighborhood resort; but next to their own lives those of their sheep are held most in esteem by the settlers, and, consequently, the wild horses and kangaroos have to be shot whenever they appear at the water holes to slake their burning thirst.

The articles on "Co-operative Housekeeping" in the *Atlantic*, which have attracted so much attention, are from the pen of Miss Lillie M. Smead (owner) and Mr. Thomas Ross (fireman), besides seriously injuring a third person who was also at work in the mill. A piece of the boiler exploded, and, striking against the upper end of Mr. Smead, and his body was otherwise mangled by other portions of the wrecked machinery; while Mr. Ross was thrown into the river, losing a limb from each leg, and being dashed into atoms, the several parts scattered hither and thither, a portion of the boiler alone being thrown one hundred yards from the mill, so that they were scarcely recognizable as having once formed a part of a human body.

A prisoner attempted to escape from the Erie jail on Sunday night. In attempting to get out on the roof the piece of marlin to which he trusted to let himself down broke, and he fell to the ground. One leg was broken and the other dislocated, and his recovery is somewhat doubtful.

The Erie Convention of the Episcopal Church, one of the local divisions of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, composed of the clergy of Erie county and delegates, will hold a session in Conneautville next week.

Hugh Lafferty, of Rome township, Crawford county, was thrown from his wagon on Tuesday and instantly killed. His team became unmanageable, and he was thrown out of the wagon into the road, the wheels passing over his neck.

Wm. A. Blakesly, of Glade township, Warren county, committed suicide last week. His body was found in the woods, some distance from his residence, and appearances indicated that he must have climbed a tree, where he affixed one end of the rope to a limb and the other to his neck. He then shot himself through the heart with a pistol, and hung suspended by the rope. He used a looking glass to assist him in taking aim with the revolver.

The suit of Forest county vs. Venango county tried recently before Judge Trunkey at Franklin, resulted in a verdict in favor of Forest county for $7,161 68. This suit was brought by the Forest County Commissioners to compel Venango county to refund to Forest county taxes levied and collected in that portion of the (then Venango) county in 1866.

A terrible riot took place in Marietta, Lancaster county, on Wednesday afternoon, between the citizens and raftsmen, in which several of the latter were wounded with axes, razors and stones. Whisky was at the bottom of it.

Henry H. Davis, the Harrisburg artist, who served in the army and on his return painted a panorama of the rebellion, has been appointed by President Grant to be Consul at Cardiff, Wales.

On Saturday, the 24th inst., at two o'clock, the corner-stone of the Lebanon County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument will be laid at Lebanon, with Masonic ceremonies. Gens. McCandless and White will be the orators on the occasion.

Kittanning Council No. 199 O. U. A. M., was constituted on Wednesday, with the following officers: C., Albert Peart; V. C., Wm. Sirwell; R. S., J. E. Downs; A. S. R., Marion Henry; F. S., James King; Treasurer, Calvin Smith; Inductor, Alexander Davidson; E., Wm. Dehaven; I. F., Philip Schreckengeist; O. F., Joseph C. Reed; Trustees, Wm. Sirwell, Chas. King and George Hancock; Representative, Albert Peart; Proxy, M. S. Browers.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Items of Local and General Interest.

THE Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, held its regular semi-annual session, in the First Church, of that denomination, in this city, April 7. Delegates to the General Synod were elected, and other items of interest attended to.

THE call extended to Rev. T. X. Orr, of the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, by the First Reformed Church, Philadelphia, has been accepted. Mr. O will be missed, both by the church he has served and by all who have formed his acquaintance in our sister city. He has been a useful and highly respected laborer.

THE Fourth Methodist Church, (non-Episcopal) now worshipping in Robinson Hall, Lawrenceville, has in contemplation an effort to purchase a lot, in view of erecting a house of worship the coming summer. This is a recently-organized church, of which Rev. Alex. Patton is pastor, under whose labors it is gradually increasing in numbers and influence.

TWO more ladies adopted Judaism April 9th, in Chicago, and other Christians are receiving instruction preparatory to accepting the thirteenth article of Maimonides, and renouncing "the idolatrous practice of deifying the Galilean Jew, Jeshu ben Miriam."

THE Sunday Schools of the city of Berlin, Prussia, alone have 8,110 children and 470 teachers.

ONE of the missionaries of the American Missionary Society has bought a tract of good land seven miles from Beaufort, N. C., which is to be sold on credit to the colored people in small farms.

THE Archbishop of Seville, Spain, has suspended four Romish priests because they preached against Protestantism; the effect of their preaching being, it is said, to cause people to inquire into the truth of their false religion.

WE hear that a missionary in Brownsville, Texas, has succeeded in uniting all the Protestants—"Episcopalians, Methodists Baptists, Presbyterians and Lutherans"—in one Congregational Church.

THE *Monitor*, a Roman Catholic paper of San Francisco, says there are 50 Catholics among the Chinese of that city, and that some of them had been educated in the Catholic seminaries of China, and are well acquainted with Latin and speak it with some fluency.

THE Rev. DUNCAN BROWNE, (Episcopal), of New York, has given the Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Pittsfield, Mass., $8,000 as a fund for the aid of students preparing for the ministry. Quite a number of young men among the recent converts are looking forward to the ministry.

THE "Friends," or Quakers, as they are sometimes called, are waking up to Missionary efforts. In Indiana certain parties of them have made an appeal to the annual meeting for foreign missions to their monthly meeting in London. England and Ireland Yearly Meeting have each contributed liberally, and Ireland Yearly Meeting has given up a large proportion of its funds for the purpose. Some excitement was evinced at the meeting, and peaceable possession was effected by the resident agent and his employees.

The Altoona *Tribune* says: Some two weeks since one of our enterprising fellow citizens had invented a patent, to be attached to fire plugs in cases of fire, by means of which the hose from the hose carriage and the supply hose may be joined, so that the engine could be attached to the plug at the same time, and the water turned to either in a second. The inventor has since died, and in this case, and in both places proved a perfect success.

Senator Nagle has presented a bill for the appointment of a special detective by the District Attorney of Philadelphia, whose duty it shall be to assist in obtaining such evidence as shall be required by the District Attorney of Commonwealth in all criminal cases. Heretofore the District Attorney, a State officer, has been compelled to depend upon the willingness or the unwillingness, the activity or the inactivity, of the city police. In some sorts of crimes, particularly those which affect property and where there is some chance of good results, the stolen property is recovered, the police detectives are always active. But in cases which involve the lives of citizens they are rather slow; such investigations rarely pay anything extra, and therefore they are not favored.

An incendiary fire Tuesday morning destroyed a frame dwelling in Harrisburg, owned by E. H. Rutter, insured for $2,600 in the North America Company.

The Scranton *Republican* says: The brothers Koch, eight in number, sail for Europe in the Cunard steamer from New York on Saturday. The ninth brother, now in France, will join the party *en route*, and the whole family will be absent for a year, during the absence of many years.

On Thursday, 8th inst., the boiler of a portable steam mill, near Wallaceton, Clearfield county, was blown to pieces, when the mill, owned by Messrs. Hillis & Mr. Elijah Smeal (owner) and Mr. Thomas Ross (fireman), besides seriously injuring a third person who was also at work in the mill. A piece of the boiler penetrated Mr. Smeal's right breast and hip, and his body was otherwise mangled by other portions of the wrecked machinery; while Mr. Ross was thrown into the river, losing a limb from each leg, and being dashed into atoms, the several parts scattered hither and thither, a portion of the boiler alone being thrown one hundred yards from the mill, so that they were scarcely recognizable as having once formed a part of a human body.

The Cumberland Presbyterians North and South have reunited. They had before the war 1,500 ministers and 100,000 members. Their church-edifices number 800, furnishing accommodations for 302,978.

EVEN the implacable Jeff. Davis can't bring himself to give up "home." In a letter to a friend in the South he says: "It has been my purpose to return home this spring to what was my home, and if permitted to do so, without injury or embarrassment to my friends, to engage in some business which may yield a support." One by one the men who aimed to destroy the Government are dropping into the grave, and everything else to it, acknowledge that they want to lay their bones in the soil under the flag they despised. What a commentary upon the cause they upheld!

MR. MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*, after describing a grain elevator built in New Orleans by Mr. Bigby, of Milwaukee, and Mr. Tucker, of Chicago, says: "If the rebels had had hundreds of Western wheat and corn would take this route to the ultimate market, it would have an excellent influence in cheapening railroad freights from the Mississippi river to Chicago, and therefore I wish the New Orleans elevator great success." The probability is that the result Mr. Medill desires to see, will be brought about by the competition in inland navigation and railroading, and destructive wars of rates will be found to be without support.

Unfriendly in the precipitancy with which it was laid aside, and unfriendly in the spirit which prevailed in substance. It was the first stage in the negotiations on our commerce which had been made without concession of some sacrifice, as in the case of France, England and Russia, in 1856; Turkey, 1827; Holland and Belgium, 1838-39; France and Great Britain against the Argentine Republic, 1838; Russia against the Circassians, 1841-3; Illustrated London News, of the Vixen, so famous in diplomatic history (*Illustrated London News, Correspondence*, 1, 112, 121, as was assumed by the British press and Parliament, and by Mr. Webster in his words by President Lincoln asserting the navigation of the Niger and appealing to the "laws of the United States," the only precedent in such cases was like a notice to the British Government to abandon the search on the coast of Africa. It was an all-sufficient warning, which this Government has given.

So far as is now known, the whole case for England is made to stand on the use of the word "blockade" by President Lincoln. Had he used any other word the concession of belligerency would not have been implied. The intention, even such as is now imagined, it was never disregarded.

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Passing from this unfriendly tone to consider briefly, but with proper precision, the true ground of complaint; and here again we shall see the unfriendly spirit which has already now applied. It is with reluctance that I bring myself to speak of the matter of jurisprudence, Sir William Scott, it is said that the British Government, when the case was under discussion for her voyage, so that afterward she was blameless, but the Alabama never consulted a lawyer. Her voyage was still under the guns of the Kearsarge, because she never had a port of refuge of her own. She was no better than *The Flying Dutchman*, and so long as she sailed was liable for that original sin which had impregnated with guilt her every plank. Until a British cruiser could allow her to proceed, no judge could pronounce her innocent without renewing the complicity of England.

The Alabama case begins with a fatal concession. When the Queen's proclamation was issued ships in England and then to sail them against the United States, she was not then converted into the building of the ship, in the armament, and in the escape, with so much of negligence on the part of the British Government as to constitute sufficient, if not connivance, then such gross neglect as to involve the nation, and no plausible word can obliterate the fact of complicity.

Then came the building of the pirate ships, the after another. While the Alabama was still in Liverpool, and before she had received the guns which she was destined for the rebels, Our Minister to London, Mr. Adams, was compelled to appeal to the Government for her arrest and detention. Thereupon, Mr. Adams, after recapitulating some minute circumstances and expressing a regret "that some explanation and apology for this extraordinary case was not immediately made," proceeds to say:

> "Her Majesty's Government earnestly desire that a feeling of perfect friendship between independent nations and authority of neighboring States may be consolidated and confirmed. In that sentiment cordially I have to repeat the assurance of regret they feel that this case has arisen, and that anything should have disturbed the harmony they so sincerely wish to preserve. I am, therefore, directed to say, by command."—*Webster's Works*, vol. VI. p. 240.

Here again was reparation for a wrong done to the nation.

Looking at what is due to us on the present question, we have brought again to the mind to-day, that the satisfaction of individuals whose ships have been destroyed is only a small part of what we may justly expect. As in the earlier cases where the national sovereignty was affected, there was no acknowledgment of wrong, or at least of liability, leaving the idea of damages to be subsequently made by agencies only. The blow inflicted by that fatal precaution, the proclamation of neutrality, was accurately and struck at our unity as a nation, followed by broadside upon broadside, which, from their character, were of the same kindred in character to those earlier blows, that England will consider that it is aid to the slavery. It was a blow at civilization itself. Both governments, by ruining the trade of our commerce, its direct and constant tendency to encourage the rebellion, and to prolong the war waged by slave labor, which could only end in blood. It was a terrible mistake, which I cannot doubt that good Englishmen must regret. And now, if the British Government, in the light of all precedents of what the great German authority, Heffter, calls "gentle blockade," or blockade without concession of sovereignty, as in the case of France, England and Russia against Turkey, 1827; France and Great Britain against the Argentine Republic, 1838; Russia against the Circassians, 1841-3; Illustrated London News, of the Vixen, so famous in diplomatic history (*Illustrated London News, Correspondence*, 1, 112, 121), as was assumed by the British press and Parliament, and by Mr. Webster in his words by President Lincoln asserting the navigation of the Niger and appealing to the "laws of the United States," the only precedent in such cases was like a notice to the British Government to abandon the search on the coast of Africa. It was an all-sufficient warning, which this Government has given.

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> "Her Majesty's Government earnestly desire that a feeling of perfect friendship between independent nations and authority of neighboring States may be consolidated and confirmed. In that sentiment cordially I have to repeat the assurance of regret they feel that this case has arisen, and that anything should have disturbed the harmony they so sincerely wish to preserve. I am, therefore, directed to say, by command."—*Webster's Works*, vol. VI. p. 240.

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Looking at what is due to us on the present question, we have brought again to the mind to-day, that the satisfaction of individuals whose ships have been destroyed is only a small part of what we may justly expect. As in the earlier cases where the national sovereignty was affected, there was no acknowledgment of wrong, or at least of liability, leaving the idea of damages to be subsequently made by agencies only. The blow inflicted by that fatal precaution, the proclamation of neutrality, was accurately and struck at our unity as a nation, followed by broadside upon broadside, which, from their character, were of the same kindred in character to those earlier blows, that England will consider that it is aid to the slavery. It was a blow at civilization itself. Both governments, by ruining the trade of our commerce, its direct and constant tendency to encourage the rebellion, and to prolong the war waged by slave labor, which could only end in blood. It was a terrible mistake, which I cannot doubt that good Englishmen must regret. And now, if the British Government, in the light of all precedents of what the great German authority, Heffter, calls "gentle blockade," or blockade without concession of sovereignty, as in the case of France, England and Russia against Turkey, 1827; France and Great Britain against the Argentine Republic, 1838; Russia against the Circassians, 1841-3; Illustrated London News, of the Vixen, so famous in diplomatic history (*Illustrated London News, Correspondence*, 1, 112, 121), as was assumed by the British press and Parliament, and by Mr. Webster in his words by President Lincoln asserting the navigation of the Niger and appealing to the "laws of the United States," the only precedent in such cases was like a notice to the British Government to abandon the search on the coast of Africa. It was an all-sufficient warning, which this Government has given.

So far as is now known, the whole case for England is made to stand on the use of the word "blockade" by President Lincoln. Had he used any other word the concession of belligerency would not have been implied. The intention, even such as is now imagined, it was never disregarded.

Passing from this unfriendly tone to consider briefly, but with proper precision, the true ground of complaint; and here again we shall see the unfriendly spirit which has already now applied. It is with reluctance that I bring myself to speak of the matter of jurisprudence, Sir William Scott, it is said that the British Government, when the case was under discussion for her voyage, so that afterward she was blameless, but the Alabama never consulted a lawyer. Her voyage was still under the guns of the Kearsarge, because she never had a port of refuge of her own. She was no better than *The Flying Dutchman*, and so long as she sailed was liable for that original sin which had impregnated with guilt her every plank. Until a British cruiser could allow her to proceed, no judge could pronounce her innocent without renewing the complicity of England.

The Alabama case begins with a fatal concession. When the Queen's proclamation was issued ships in England and then to sail them against the United States, she was not then converted into the building of the ship, in the armament, and in the escape, with so much of negligence on the part of the British Government as to constitute sufficient, if not connivance, then such gross neglect as to involve the nation, and no plausible word can obliterate the fact of complicity.

Then came the building of the pirate ships, the after another. While the Alabama was still in Liverpool, and before she had received the guns which she was destined for the rebels, Our Minister to London, Mr. Adams, was compelled to appeal to the Government for her arrest and detention. Thereupon, Mr. Adams, after recapitulating some minute circumstances and expressing a regret "that some explanation and apology for this extraordinary case was not immediately made," proceeds to say:

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, 1869.

he money squeeze in the New York market eparded pretty generally in financial circ- nabout over, and the first thing it shows ffon is in the government bond market. quotations to-day exhibit a still higher ge of prices for the new bonds. Jay Cooke o., in their circular to Messrs. McVay & remark that in London 6's have advanced 1/8, coupons off—equal to 84's with the coun-, and at this price the market there is y strong. The "Java" yesterday brought s of May coupons, and every steamer arriv- now will bring large amounts, which g into the Treasury for payment will add he buying demand for bonds, or strengthen exchange market.

overnments opened strong this morning all day the English and German houses e been huge buyers of bonds for shipment. observe also some considerable purchases over shorts, and general disposition among trify chase valve houses to put them- es in position for further advance of prices. market is in a peculiar condition. The ost actual short interest is very large and to be greatly increased by heavy options 2's, 5's and 7-30's maturing during the com- week and thereafter. Currency is at 101¾ h good demand, and the growing case in ney will advance them to much higher es.

essrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the fol- ing quotations of government bonds in New k to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke o., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
's, 81's	116¾	117	117¼
5-20's	120½	120¾	120⅝
5-20's, 1865	115½	115¾	115⅝
5-20's 1867	117⅛	117⅜	118
5-20's new	114⅝	114⅞	115
5-20's	114⅝	114⅞	115
's	114½	114⅞	114⅞
's	132½	133¼	133⅜

mes T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth ave- and Wood street, quote United States Se- in New York to-day as follows:

	April 15.	April 16.	Adv.	Dec.
1	132¼	133¼	¾	
's, 1881	116¼	117¼	¾	
5-20s, 1862	120½	120¾	¼	
5-20s, 1864	115¾	115⅞	⅛	
5-20s, 1865, reg	115⅝	116		
5-20s, 1865, new issue	114⅞	115	⅛	
5-20s, 1867, new issue	116⅛	116¼	⅛	
5-20s, new issue, 1868	114¾	114⅝		⅛
10-40s	106¾	106		¾

Some of the city papers in their notice of the st forgery of the amount of Jay Cooke & Co., ce it appear that they are losers by the op- ion. Of course this is not the case, if they take the trouble to read the facts. The e York *Tribune* in a notice of the forgery: One of the most remarkable forgeries r committed in this city—remarkable not nen for the amount of money obtained as the cleverness and skill with which the af- was carried through—was discovered on nday afternoon, but was not made public erday, when the facts became the subject comment on Wall street. The forgery was boldly planned and executed by a master d, aided by men who were well versed in anoid ruling business methods in vogue the great firm of Jay Cooke & Co., se office is located at the corner of th and Chestnut streets. The forged checks e five in number, the highest calling for m one the lowest for three aggregate to g $28,000, and were executed on perfect fac- le copies of the check forms used by the e. These were presented on Monday after- n at the Bank of the State of New York, on ht street, and at once paid, all the signa- s being such perfect forgeries that none but perfectly familiar with the signature of ch supposed signer could detect them. The l and knowledge of the forgers was more erly human, however, than perfect ac- ance to the rules which govern the firm of Cooke & Co., as well as those in force the bank. Jay Cooke & Co. have four or cashiers, whose duty it is to indorse cks requiring the signature over the person to whom the money is to be paid, is, if a check bearing, by signature, the firm should be presented at bank, hout the indorsement of the cashier, would not be paid. To successfully carry their plan, therefore, the forgers must e a way of enforcing the provisions of the law. It proper to mention here that between the ate and national banking laws there is some congruity under the latter the banks risk ly the excess of interest over the legal rate, while under the State laws the lender not only rfeits both interest and principal, but is com- lled to surrender the collateral security edged by the borrower.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth venue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United ates Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, ilroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous ocks. Being represented in the New York ock Boards every day while in session, he rchases and sells on commission any stocks the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and ilway Stocks purchased for customers on e usual margin.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 17, 1869.

The following are the current quotations:

LEATHER.

...ole sole, heavy	...ade	Extra shaved h'v'y.	42c
...ole sole, middle weight	40@42c	Extra shaved light	45@46c
light	44@45c	Fair bridle p doz	90@95
...ingle calf	90@95c	Good bridle	95@1 00
...inished calf	1 25@1 40	Rough shoe skirting	44@46c
...ussed upper	45@50c	Red sole No. 1	35@37c
...ax kip	45@50c	Red sole Orinoco	29@31c
...ak kip	40@42c	Rough kip	37@40c
...o. 1 oak harness	38@40c		

KIPS.

...reen salted	10@11c	Tanners' oil, crude	1
...reen Buenos	9@10c	Calcutta slaughter	
...ry Flint	20@22c	Kip	$1 25@1 50
...allow No. 1	7@8c	Green salt calf	20@22c
...allow No. 2	6@7c	Green salt kip	17@18c
...anners' oil pool	1		

...ril 16, 1869. | 10 00 | 11 05 | 11 15 | 12 20 | 1 45 | 2 20 | 4 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	M.P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
...r. Central	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾
...hon River							
...nna.	94	94¼	94¼	94¼	94	94	94
...na. Central							
...h. Southern	99¾	99	98¾	99	99¾	99¾	99¾
...ific Mail		91¾	90¾	91¼	91¼	91	91¼
...re, & Pitts			122			122	122
...C. & N. W.	83¾	83	83	83¾	83½	83¾	83¾
...C. & N. W. pref'd	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
...re, & Toledo	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
...ago & Alton	137¾	138	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
...& Wabash		71¾	72¾		71¾	71¾	
...ago & Alton		133			132½	132½	133
...ago & Alton pref'd						150	
...d		89					
...o preferred		104				104	
...ton	33¾	33¾			33¾	33¾	33¾
...ific Mail		91¾			91¾	91¾	
...ton, Hartford	93	93			93	93	
...ton Ex	59	59¾			59	59¾	
...ton, Hartford Ex	98	98			98	98	
...er, M. U. Ex	40	40			40	40	
...ago, Fargo Ex	132¾	133			132¾	132¾	
...d	132¾	133			132¾	132¾	133

...a comparison between yesterday's and to ...'s closing quotations shows the following ...anges:

	Thu.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
...y. Central	164¾	164¾		¼
...hon River	94	94		
...nna.	94¾	94		¾
...h. Central	99¾	99		¾
...h. Southern		99¾	¾	
...ific Mail	91¼	91¾	½	
...re, & Pitts	122	122		
...C. & N. W.	83¾	83¾		
...C. & N. W. pref'd	90	90		
...re, & Toledo	98	98		
...ago & Alton	137¾	137¾		
...& Wabash		71¾		
...ago & Alton		132½		
...ago & Alton pref'd		150		
...d		89		
...o preferred		104		
...ton	33¾	33¾		
...ific Mail	91¾	91¾		
...ton, Hartford	93	93		
...ton Ex	59	59¾		
...ton, Hartford Ex	98	98		
...er, M. U. Ex	40	40		
...ago, Fargo Ex	132¾	133		
...d	132¾	133		

The New York *Sun* of yesterday says: Considerable uneasiness is manifested in the street at the rumored efforts of the District Attorney to obtain sufficient evidence of the exertion of nefarious rates of interest, with a view of enforcing the provisions of the law. It is proper to mention here that between the state and national banking laws there is some congruity under the latter the banks risk only the excess of interest over the legal rate, while under the State laws the lender not only forfeits both interest and principal, but is compelled to surrender the collateral security pledged by the borrower.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, 1869.

Our general markets to-day were fairly active in nearly every branch of trade. The dry goods trade is very active. The demand for flour continues brisk. Groceries are in more demand. Grain is moving off more lively but is yet far from active. Butter is declining. Eggs are dull, with a daily decline.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Good to extra range in price from $5@6 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at $1@1 05 ₱ gallon in kegs and crocks.

BEANS—Market dull. Choice small white nominally $3 25@3 50 as to quality.

BUTTER—The receipts are improving and prices declining. Sales of good to choice table butter at 40@45c ₱ lb, and common at 35@38c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Supply good, and market rather dull at 28c ₱ dozen.

BACON, LARD, ETC—Market quiet and prices weak. We quote shoulders nominally at 16@16½c; rib sides nominally; clear sides 17@17½c; sugar cured hams 19@20c; breakfast bacon 19@ 19½c. Lard, kettle rendered, 20@20½c; lard, in kegs, 20½@20½c; lard, in buckets, 21c, and lard in tierces 19@19½c. Mess pork per bbl $32 25.

LARD OIL—Market steady. We quote extra No. 1, winter strained, at $1 55@1 58, and No. 2 at $1 20 ₱ gal.

HOMINY—We quote at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Dull and good with but a poor supply. We quote at 37@40c ₱ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 60@1 75 each.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and hardly quotable. Cultivated in barrels readily command $20@25 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen at 29@29½c, and Western Reserve at 26@26½c.

ONIONS—Choice yellow onions commands $6 50 ₱ barrel, and other qualities from $4 00@ 5 50. Southern onions sell at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of peaches at 14c for quarters; 16c for mixed, and 18c for halves. Choice dried apples are scarce; choice brights readily command 14c, and common 12½c.

HAY—Demand fair. Loose pressed on the wharf commands $28 00@30 00, and light pressed $23 00@25 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ hundred, for bran, $1 for shipping, $1 35 for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 00, and for chop $1 50.

SEEDS—Season nearly over. Cloverseed varies from $6 00@6 25 ₱ bushel, and timothy seed from $3 50@3 75, as to quality. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2 45@2 50 ₱ bushel.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85 and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

FLOUR—Trade brisk and holders firm at quotations. We quote from store good spring barrels, $8 50@9 00; choice spring, barrels, $9 25@9 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; winter wheat in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (retail) $11 50. The following are the mill prices: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels, $9 00, and in sacks $9 00 double extra in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; Pearl Mill family in barrels $9 50, and in sacks at $8 00; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50, and in sacks; $7 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales of kiln dried at 90c ₱ bush and common at 75@80c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $7 00@7 25 ₱ bbl from store.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet but generally more doing. Prices however continue without material change. We quote sales of car first hands at 61c and from the store at 67@68c. The car corn is firm at 61c. Red winter wheat is dull and nominally $1 45@1 50. Rye is dull and at $1 25@1 28 ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet at $1 35@1 40 ₱ bush for prime to choice.

WHISKY—Demand fair. We quote high wines at 93c; Common rectified, ₱ gallon, proof rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 17, 1869.

The market opened yesterday with buyers of crude at 15c for spot, and some 2,000 bbls sold at that price. Later in the day the market became duller, and no buyers offering that price. The market closed dull at 14¾@15c for spot.

REFINED—The market was quiet with a light demand for present and future delivery. Spot was held at 31½c, and for April, seller option, 32c; April to June 33c; April and May 31c; May to September 29½c; April to September 30c; June to December 28½@29c; January option all year 33½c.

SALES OF REFINED.

500 bbls S. O., April 32c
500 bbls S. O., April 32c
4000 bbls, May to December 29½c

CRUDE OIL—There were but a few transactions in crude. In the morning some sales were reported at 15c for spot, but the closing rate was the best offer and closed dull. We heard of no offer to sell April to May 1, O. to July 1, c. The only sales reported were:

1000 bbls, 40 to 46 gravity, spot 15c
750 bbls, 40 to 46 gravity, spot 15c

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Yesterday's closing prices were: Crude quiet but steady at 17c. Refined sparingly offered with an active demand; 31c asked for April 30; 32c for May; 32½c for June; 33c for July; 33½@33½c; P. L. S. to W. 31c. The market opened this morning firm. P. L. S. to W. 31c; S. W. 32½c, and crude 17c. Dispatches at 11:30 A. M. reported the market a shade better, although not ostensibly higher. Sugar secured unrefined 32½c. Dispatches at 2 P. M. report the sale for Western account of the Petroleum Board men's stock at a rate somewhat lower than before.

Philadelphia, April 16.—Market firm. P. L. S. to W. 31c; S. W. 32c, and crude 17c.

OIL CITY, April 16.—Market very quiet. Nothing doing. Some inquiry at 85 90@3 00, but no sellers.

Antwerp, April 16.—23 3863 francs.

London, April 16.—22½ and spirits 9.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Fisher Bros	880	Lockhart, Frew & Co.	220
Aladdin Oil Works	196	Wesley, Wilson & Co.	93
Total			1,229

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Duncan & Williams, 158 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped by Western Penn'a. R.R.

Mentzer, Hepler & Co, 2,221 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 17, 1869.

The following are the current prices:

Acids.

Acetic	b	27 @	30
Citric	b	73 @	1 25
Muriatic	b	3 @	5
Tartaric	b	80 @	85
Alcohol gal		2 10 @	2 25

Oils.

Castor	gal	2 25 @	2 50
Lemon	b	5 00 @	5 75
Linseed	b	1 55 @	1 60
Lincoln	gal	1 60 @	1 65
Neats f	gal	1 80 @	1 90
Sperm	gal	2 75 @	2 90
Whale	gal	1 80 @	1 90
Winter s	b	2 75 @	3 00
Opium	?b	19 00 @	19 50
Quinine	oz	1 40 @	1 50
Pt Paris	bbl	5 50 @	5 75
Soda	b	5 @	6
Saltpetre	b	12 @	15
Sulphur	b	3½ @	4
Vitriol	b	3 @	4
Verdigris	b	40 @	45
Zinc	b	7 @	8

Dyes.

Alkanet	b	25 @	30
Annatto	b	80 @	90
Blue Mass	b	57 @	60
Bromine	b	1 00 @	1 10
Borax ref	b	40 @	42
Brimstone	b	7 @	9
Flor Sul	b	7½ @	8½
Calomel	b	90 @	1 00
English	b	1 00 @	1 05
Brimstone	b	1 00 @	1 05
Cantharides	b	2 00 @	2 50
Camphor	b	1 00 @	1 05
Roman	b	55 @	65
Chamomile	b	50 @	60
Cloves	b	48 @	55
Cochineal	b	60 @	65
Cod liver oil		1 25 @	1 30
Copperas	b	3 @	4
Cream Tar	b	40 @	45
Cubebs	b	1 00 @	1 10
Cuttlebone	b	20 @	25
Dragon's B	b	75 @	80
Epsom salts	b	4 @	5
Ext Logwood	b	14 @	15
Ext Nutgalls	b	45 @	50
Ext Quercitron	b	5 @	6
Ext Liquorice	b	30 @	35
Gamboge	b	1 50 @	1 60
Gelatine	b	75 @	80
Glue	b	25 @	30
Glycerine	b	25 @	30
Gum Arabic	b	80 @	90
Gum Shellac	b	45 @	50
Gum Myrrh	b	65 @	70
Gum Opium	b	6 00 @	6 50
Gum Tragacanth	b	1 00 @	1 10
Hops	b	50 @	55
Indigo Madras	b	1 00 @	1 10
Indigo Manilla	b	1 00 @	1 10
Iodine resub	b	7 00 @	7 50
Iodine crude	b	7 00 @	7 50
Log Campeachy	b	3 @	4
Madder	b	22 @	24
Oil Bergamot	b	2 50 @	2 75
Oil Lavender	b	1 00 @	1 10
Oil Peppermint	b	2 50 @	2 75
Oil Sassafras	b	1 00 @	1 10
Oil Spearmint	b	2 50 @	2 75
Oil Wormseed	b	2 50 @	2 75
Oil Wintergreen	b	2 50 @	2 75
Opium	b	6 00 @	6 25
Oxalic Acid	b	25 @	30
Potash bi-carb	b	7½ @	8
Prussiate Potash	b	30 @	35
Quicksilver	b	80 @	85
Quinine	oz	1 40 @	1 50
Rhubarb	b	1 00 @	1 10
Sal Ammonia	b	16 @	18
Salts Tartar	b	35 @	40
Senna	b	50 @	55
Soda ash	b	3½ @	4
Soda bi-carb	b	3½ @	4
Soda sal	b	1½ @	2
Soda saleratus	b	3½ @	4
Sugar Lead	b	25 @	30
Sulphate Morphine	oz	2 50 @	2 75
Sulphate Quinine	oz	1 40 @	1 50
Tartar emetic	b	60 @	65
Turpentine	gal	1 00 @	1 05
Vanilla	b	6 00 @	7 00
Verdigris	b	40 @	45
Vitriol blue	b	12 @	15
Vitriol white	b	15 @	18
Yellow Dock	b	15 @	18
Zinc	b	7 @	8

CENTRAL AND UNION Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investment now on the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupon and Foreign Exchange, at market rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 133¼.

NEW YORK, April 16—P. M.

MONEY.

Money in good supply and easy at 7 ₱ cent. currency. The receipts from the interior are increasing, and the indications are that we shall soon have interest below 7 ₱ cent. Discounts 9@10 ₱ cent.

STERLING

107¾@108 for prime 60 days, and 108¾@108¾ for sight bills.

GOLD

Higher; opened at 132½, advanced to 133¼, and closed at 133¼. Rates paid for carrying 3 to 1 ₱ cent., and for borrowing flat to 1-64 and 0 ₱ cent. Clearances $7,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Firmer; no London quotations were received owing to a break in the Irish lines, but foreign bonds have been buyers of all kinds of shipping bonds, looking for a demand and higher prices. '81s and '62s were neglected; July and '67s reached 117¼, the highest price yet ₱ them; '68s sold at 116, and 10-40s at 106. The market closed firm. Coupons, '81, 117@117¼; do '62, 120¾@120¾; do '64, 115⅞@116; do '65, 115¾@ 115¾; do new, 116¼@116¾; do '67, 115@115¼; do '68, 114¾@115¾; do 10-40s 105¾@106. Pacific 6s 101¼@ 101¾.

STATE BONDS

Higher and firm. Missouris, 86½; old Tennessees, 78; new do, 69½; North Carolinas, 54¾@54¾; Virginias, 56@56½.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was active during the morning, and prices steadily advanced till after regular Board, when there was a break in New York Central and Rock Island, which affected the entire list, and with heavy sales to realize all were lower. In the afternoon the market recovered the decline and closed steady, with an upward turn, the features being New York Central, Northwestern, Michigan Southern and Pacific Mail.

SAY PRICES.

Cumberland, 25@26; Wells's Express, 31½@31¾; Harnden, 40@40½; Adams Express 99@99½; United States, 70@70½; Merchants' Union, 19¾@20; Quicksilver, 21½@22; Canton, 62½@63; Pacific Mail, 91¾@91¾; Western Union Telegraph, 81½@81¾; Fort Wayne, 126@127; do preferred, 135@135½; New York Central, 163½@164; Erie, 23½@23¾; Hudson, 98@98¼; Reading, 94½@95; Michigan Southern, 87½@87¾; Illinois Central, 137½@137¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87½@87¾; Harlem, 131@131½; Hartford and Erie, 23@23½; Reading, 94½@ 95; Chicago and Alton, 132@134; do preferred, 150@151; Terre Haute, 26@26½; do preferred, 70@ 70½; Wabash, 71½@72½; do preferred, 79½@80; Rock Island, 98¾@99; do preferred, 107@107½; Fort Wayne, 126@126½; Ohio and Mississippi, 23½@23¾; Michigan Central, 120@120½; Michigan Southern, 90½@90¾; Pittsburgh, 91½@91½; Lake Shore, 90@90½; Illinois Central, 137¾; Northwestern, 80@81½; do preferred, 90@90½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 86½; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 74; Dubuque and Sioux City, 116.

MINING SHARES.

Lower. Quarts Hill, 6; Sts. Smith & Perm'lee, 2; Upppers at Boston—Copper Falls, 8; Franklin, 17¾; Hancock, 49; Quincy, 72.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $781,893; payments, $552,110; balance, $89,952,223.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 16, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—In demand at $6@6 40 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Dull and 1½@2c lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 46@1 46; No. 2at $1 04@1 06, closing at $1 04; sales since Change at $1 04.

CORN—Quiet and 1½@1¾c lower; sales of now at 48 @50c; no grade 47@48c, closing quiet at 48¾c for new; nothing doing in the afternoon.

OATS—In for speculative buying and 3c lower, sales at 32¾@33½c, closing at 33¾c.

RYE—Dull, inactive and 2c lower, closing at $1 19 for fresh receipts of No. 1.

BARLEY—Dull and 5c lower; nominal at $1 08@1 70 for No. 2.

HOGWINES—Quiet and firmer; sales at 89c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses $1@1 06. Sugar steady; 9½@9¾c for common to choice.

MESS PORK—Quiet and steady at $20 50. Lard steady at 13¾c cash and 13c buyer April. Shoulders nominal; sales at 11@11½c; sweet pickled hams quiet and steady at 18½c.

HOGS—Moderately active and 25c lower for upper grades, but dull and weak for common lots; $5 25@5 40 for fair to medium; $5 50@5 90 good to choice do.

BEEF CATTLE—Quiet at $5 75 for stockers; $5 50@ 6 00 for light feeding steers, and $7@7 90 for good to choice do.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Cotton without decided change; sales 1,000 bales at 29½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 9,322 bbls; dull and 5@10c lower; sales 4,800 bbls at $5 20@5 85 for superfine State and western; $5 90@6 30 for extra State; $5 90@6 80 for do; $6 40@6 60 for white wheat extra; $6 00@7 15 for round hoop Ohio; $7 10@8 50 for extra St. Louis; $9@12 for good to choice do, closing heavy. Rye flour dull; sales 400 bbls at $6 @6 80. Corn meal quiet. Whisky nominal. Receipts of wheat 4,700 bush; dull and drooping. Barley malt quiet; sales 24,500 bush at $1 40 for No. 2 spring in store; $1 42 for No. 1 and 2 do afloat in store; $1 60 for No. 1 Canada; $1 70 for choice do afloat. Barley quiet; sales 1,200 bush western at $1 35. Barley malt dull and drooping. Barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 11,200 bush; corn heavy and 1c lower; sales 40,000 bush at 84@86c for new mixed Western; closing at 86c for prime to choice do; 87@88c for round yellow; 84½@85c for old mixed Western in store and delivered; 87c for prime old white Western. Receipts of oats 30,731 bush; oats dull; sales 31,000 bush at 75c for Western in store, closing at 77c; 77½@78c for do afloat. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Sugar—Cuba 11@12c; sales 500 boxes and hhds Muscovado at 12¾c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet at 8@35c for American. Petroleum firmer; crude 17c; refined 32½c for refined bonded. Linseed oil dull at 91@92c for American. Tallow quiet at 9¾@9¾c. Spirits turpentine quiet, lower; sales 850 bbls at 49@49 50 for new mess, closing at 49½c cash; 49 50@49 75 for May, closing at 49½c bid; $25 50@29 00 for prime mess. Beef dull; sales 50 bbls at $10 00@10 50 for country mess; $12@13 for repacked do; $18@20 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull; sales 50 bbls at $16 50@17 50 for India mess. Prime mess pork dull; sales 225 bbls at $30@32. Old meats quiet; sales 180 pkgs at 12½@13c for shoulders and 16@16½c for hams. Middles quiet; sales of 160 boxes, including short clear on spot at 16c, and short clear and city cut hams at 18c; lower; sales of 625 tierces at 17½@18½c for steam; 18½ @19c for kettle rendered; sales 250 bbls at 19½@20c for prime May, on private terms. Butter 30@36c for Ohio and 37@45c for Western reserve. Cheese firm at 16@22½c. Freights to Liverpool firmer, with engagements of 2,000 bbls refined for 12 6d; 10,000 bushels corn at 5½d; 2,000 bbls flour at 2s 6d. Lard—Tierces quiet and 1c lower. Wheat continually dull and heavy. Corn quiet and steady. Oats and shippers are out of market. Rye quiet and steady at $1 35 for western. Oats dull at 76@76½c for western in store. Corn dull and lower at 84@85c for new mixed western; 86@86½c for old mixed western in store and afloat. Pork dull and nominal at $30 50@31 00 for new mess, cash and regular. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats and lard unchanged. Middles dull. Lard dull at 18¾@19c for fair to prime steam. Eggs dull at 19@21c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The market generally is steady, with an inquiry for staple styles of textile fabrics, similar to the season. At first hands there is a heavy brown sheetings prevailing at 19½@19½c, but one or two brands are offered at 19c, and 19¼c is bid for cotton. Prints are fairly active at 12@12½c for best makes. Delaines of moderate interest. Ginghams are steady and fair request at 26c while poor and bad styles move slowly at 12c. Cassimeres dull. Most of the New York mills bleached muslins are scarce and firm at 23c. Nashua and one Indian Orchard at 22½c; Mystic Lake S 19c, and Hope 14c. Woolen goods are moving more freely, but at lower rates.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—Flour and wheat firmer and higher and in good demand. Flour $9 75. No. 2 red wheat $1 40@1 45; No. 1 do $1 50@1 55. Corn in good demand and prices higher; sales of 30,000 bushels by sample in car at 65c and in bulk at 66c. Oats firm at 47@50c. Rye firm at $1 40@ 1 50. Barley in good demand; sales of 2,000 bushels at $1 20@1 50. Cotton—middlings 27c. Tobacco—sales 10 hhds at $4 10. Whisky in large demand and firmer. Timothy seed scarce and advance 5 to $8 75. Clover firm at 16½@16¾c for prime. Provisions—Mess pork $31 50. Bulk meats held at 12½@13c for shoulders, 13¾c clear rib sides 14½c and clear 15c, and the latter rate for canvassed. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; sides 18½@19c in the large way; they bring 19@19½c; packed. Lard firm but quiet at 16½c for prime; 17c for oil quiet at $1 60@1 65, demand light. Hard oil steady at $1 60@1 65. Petroleum firm and in demand; refined. Sugar dull but prices not any lower. No. 1 10c. Coffee firm; sales 250 bags, mostly Rio, at private rate to prime 22@23c. Molasses firmer at 80@85c for New Orleans. Gold 132½, buying rate.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Tobacco unchanged and active. Cotton quiet at 27c for middling. Hemp—market dull and nominal at 25@30c for fair to good. Flour—$5 25@5 75 for dressed. Flour quiet and unchanged; spring superfine $6 50@7 00; XX at $7 50@8 00; XXX at $8 50@9 00; XXXX at $9 50@10 00. Wheat firm and unchanged for prime soft fours and Minnesota; choice. No. 1 spring sold at $1 09; prime to low choice red fall $1 45 @1 55, winter choice do $1 52@1 60; prime white $1 61@1 65. Corn firm and unchanged at 90@92c in bulk; 95@96c in sacks. Oats quiet and unchanged at 58@59c in bulk; 61@66c in sacks. Rye firm and lower at $1 26@1 28. Whisky steady for small lots. Groceries unchanged. Provisions firm and advancing. Pork higher at $30@30½, and after close held firm at $31½. Bulk meats—loose clear sides sold at 15½c, loose country shoulders 12c, loose fine

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 17, 1869.

The market during the week has sustained a fair amount of firmness with an increase of sales, as compared with last week. In regard to prices we are quoted no changes. Anthracite irons are held firm y, although no advance has been established. Bituminous coal smelted is selling pretty freely at current prices. Charcoal Hanging Rock iron is scarce with a very light stock on hand. The sales fell short of last week, the market presented a more healthy appearance.

We can report the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

500 tons Mahoning Close Iron		P T
100 tons Grey Forge Iron		P T
100 tons Medium Grey Iron	37 50	5 mos.
50 tons Extra Grey Iron	39 00	5 mos.
100 tons Medium Grey Iron	38 00	6 mos.
50 tons Grey Forge Iron	38 50	4 mos.

Anthracite.

20 tons No. 3 Extra Neutral Forge	$40 00	4 mos.
10 tons No. 2 Foundry Forge	42 00	4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 Foundry Forge	44 00	4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 Foundry Forge	41 00	4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 Foundry Forge	43 00	4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 Foundry Forge	42 00	4 mos.
50 tons Low Grade Mill Iron		P T
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 00	4 mos.

Charcoal Iron.

40 tons H. Blast, extra forge	51 50	4 mos.
15 tons H. Blast, extra forge	51 00	4 mos.

Allegheny Coke.

100 tons Red Bank	$38 00	6 mos
100 tons Cold Short	37 00	6 mos.

Blooms.

10 tons No. 1 Juniata	$95 00	4 mos.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—Cotton quiet at 27½c; receipts 420 bales; exports 1,546; week's receipts 2,456; week's exports 1,546. Flour steady at $5 50@6 00. Corn 75c. Hay $20 00. Pork $31. Bacon—clear sides 18½c; sides 17½c; clear shoulders 14c; shoulders 13½c. Lard firm at 18½@19c. Bulk meats quiet; boulders 13½c; sides 16½c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton—

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

RIVER BRIDGES.

The Railroad and River Interests.

Important Meeting of Citizens.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Visit Washington—Railroad Influences at Work—Speeches of Gen. Moorhead, Col. Kerr and Thos. J. Bigham, Esq.—Resolutions Adopted, etc.

A public meeting of citizens interested in the free navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers was held at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, in order to hear the report of the Committee appointed to visit Washington to urge legislation to prevent the erection of short span bridges over the Ohio river. There was a full attendance of those representing the river interests of Pittsburgh, dependent in whole or in part upon the unobstructed navigation of the western waters, and the liveliest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The meeting was organized by calling Mayor Brush to the chair, and appointing as Vice-Presidents, Simpson Horner, Capt. James Blackmore, Jas. Rees, George Miller, Michael Moore, Wm. O'Neal and Wm. Clark. Secretaries—D. M. Smith and Col. Wilson.

On motion the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: John F. Dravo, N. J. Bigley, John C. Bigham, Wm. Oliver and Wm. Dunshee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Captain Bellzhoover, on behalf of the Committee to visit Washington, submitted the following report: Your Committee appointed to visit Washington City for the purpose of getting Congress to pass the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint a Board of Engineers to survey, examine and report to the next Congress upon the practicability of allowing only three hundred feet span railroad bridges to be built over the channel way of the Ohio river, and prohibiting any bridges being built in the meantime with less than four hundred feet span over the channel beg leave to report:

That immediately upon our arrival we went to the Congressional Committee Room on roads and canals, in hopes of finding them in session. The time for adjournment having been fixed on Saturday, we knew that no time was to be lost in procuring legislation. They were not, however, in session. At the Committee room we met the paid agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company waiting our arrival, ready to use all the means in their power to procrastinate legislation this session upon this bill, in order that they might proceed in building their two bridges this summer under the existing law passed in 1862, allowing bridges to be built of only 300 feet span over the channel of the river, and 200 feet between the other piers. Through the influence of our Representative, General Negley, the Chairman of the Committee, called them together on Saturday morning that we might be heard. We presented our statements of facts to prove that spans of three hundred feet in width, no matter where they are placed in the river, are a dangerous obstruction to navigation, and under no circumstances should our lives of our boats through with any degree of safety at night. We called the attention of the Committee to the sworn statements of sixty-one pilots and captains of tow boats to this fact, and after presenting many other incontrovertible facts in support of our side of the question, we urged upon them the importance of their immediate action, as Monday would be the last day of the session for offering bills.

The paid agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company who were present during our examination, insisted upon postponement of action, under the plea of being able to offer rebutting testimony. We were in fact for the purpose of postponing action until after the morning hour of Monday's session, and although their side of the question had been argued before the Committee by the President and Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on the Wednesday previously, nevertheless they granted the postponement until Monday at three o'clock P. M., when the representatives of both sides appeared, made statements and presented facts both for and against to the Committee, after hearing which they agreed almost unanimously to report the bill through the chairman, Mr. Ingersoll, who made every effort to do so on Tuesday morning, but owing to the regular order of business required a two-third vote to get it before the House. The motion was called forth a vote of seventy-five for and fifty-six against taking it up. There being only three days of the session left for passing upon the unfinished business, it was impossible, under the circumstances, to get the bill taken up and acted upon. Your Committee on learning that postponement had been granted by the House Committee until Monday afternoon, consequently fearing the fatal result that did occur, sent immediately to Governor Morton, of the Senate (who fully appreciates the importance of this subject) and requested him to bring it before the Senate, which he did. He had it referred to the Committee on Post Roads, asking their immediate action. The Chairman of the Committee, Gov. Ramsey, called them together that same day on Thursday morning. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company agents, as usual, were present, and the same game of postponement was pursued. Mr. Garrett, their President, telegraphed he could not be present until Friday morning, when both sides were again heard pro and con with the same result. The bill, favorably reported, laid on the table, the session having only hours before adjournment, and, of course, could not be called up for action. Gen. W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., Engineer in Chief, engaged by the Government in making surveys of and removing obstructions from the Ohio river, and perfectly familiar with the present necessary economical mode of transporting coal in large quantities by towboats and barges down and river, being struck with the stupendous absurdity of the Government's allowing obstructions to be placed in the river of much greater magnitude than that any law was authorized to remove, thought it expedient to accompany us before the Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom he gave valuable information, presenting maps of the river to serve the present position and lines to be built this summer by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, also drawings of towboats with their barges, elucidating clearly the fact that bridges, with their widest spans of only three hundred feet, would be a dangerous and serious obstruction to navigation on this river, and also that railroad bridges of three hundred feet span could be built as strong and safe as any of three hundred, the question of cost being the only difference.

For Mr. Roberts's earnest and able efforts in endeavoring to prevent obstructions being placed in the river, he has our thanks and we have no doubt will receive those of the thanks of millions of people interested in the non-obstruction of this great highway.

The same resolution we ask, asking that the Secretary of War should appoint a Board of Examiners, with authority to report to the last Congress as to a three hundred feet span over the channel of the river, whether practicable or not, was before the Senate committee of the Fortieth Congress. Those interested in river navigation and otherwise opposed to the obstruction of the river, and those interested in building railroad bridges over it, appeared before said committee and presented to them arguments and facts for and against the bill, and it was that the bill was reported favorably, and passed the Senate. It then went to the House, and was referred to the House Committee on Roads and Canals, where it died.

At the last session of the Fortieth Congress the same routine of evidence was gone through with, both sides appearing before the House Committee on Roads and Canals with the same result. The bill was reported upon favorably to the House of Representatives, and passed on the Monday previous to adjournment; went to the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Post Routes, and never more heard of that session.

Thus, by the powerfully concentrated, active and overwhelming influences brought to bear upon Congress by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, that needed proper legislation has been prevented until now, when they are ready to build their bridges under the law of 1862.

Your Committee feel assured, from information they have received from members of Congress who have examined this subject, that the law of 1862 has become a great evil to take, will be repealed, and all bridges built under it must be taken down.

With this, our report, we leave the matter in the hands of the people for action, to use all honorable and proper influences in their power to prevent any bridges from ever being built over the great and important highway of less than 400 feet span.

JOSEPH WALTON,
M. W. BELTZHOOVER,
Committee.

The report was accepted and adopted.

REMARKS OF GEN. MOORHEAD.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead, being called upon, coincided most fully with the sentiments of the report, as to the malign influence exerted in Congress by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the entire railway interests of the country. Whenever legislation regulating the bridging of streams is demanded, Congressmen are compelled to combat the railroad interests, which is very formidable indeed. He thought the passage of the act of 1862 was a great mistake, and that it should be repealed. After our experience with the Steubenville bridge—the immense loss which it had inflicted upon our iron trade—it was amazing that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should persist in building three hundred feet span bridges at Bellair and Parkersburg. It was said that if the law were repealed, these bridges would have to be removed. That is, the repeal of the law would not directly or immediately effect bridges already built, but the protection of the law being withdrawn, all parties sustaining damage would have redress against the company, and thus necessitate a change in the piers to conform to the new law. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company claim a vested right to build these bridges, as they have increased their plans, expended money, and made their arrangements under the provisions of the law of 1862. He had notified Mr. Garrett, personally, not to proceed with the construction of these bridges, while the question was still pending in Congress; and this, although perhaps legal notice, was given on behalf of the great river interests of this community, before any work had been done on the bridges. The great point to be gained was the repeal of the act of 1862, and all effort should be directed to that end. General Moorhead stated that he was heart and hand with the people in this work, and would do all in his power to accomplish it.

REMARKS OF COL. KERR.

Col. J. K. Kerr was called upon, and responded at some length. He had a common interest in all that pertained to the navigation of the Ohio, and took the ground that the lakes, rivers, bays, gulfs and oceans were the great natural arteries of commerce, and could not be obstructed. The railroad was a necessity of this age, as well as the steamboat, but the one should not be permitted to interfere unnecessarily with the rights of the other. The poor of the West and South, by the Ohio and Mississippi, were kept from freezing in winter through the means of Ohio river, upon which the coal tonnage of Pittsburgh was floated to market. To change or in any way should not be obstructed. To [illegible] a great damage upon the trade of our [illegible] to license the prices of commodities, or railroad bridges must [illegible] in another. They should be [illegible] bulk, but accommodate the [illegible] so as to at least interfere with [illegible] river trade, or [illegible] it as little as possible. The repeal of the law of 1862, as affecting the [illegible] bridges, was the great point stated the [illegible]d, and General Moorhead had made it fully in regard to the question. The speaker concluded by alluding to the [illegible]ing importance of the Ohio river as compared with all the railroads centering [illegible] with all the railroads centering [illegible] repeal of the act of 1862 was to agitate the subject, and from our operations solicities all along the rivers, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans.

REMARKS OF THOMAS J. BIGHAM.

Hon. Thomas J. Bigham was next called upon, and commenced by stating that the ground had already been mainly occupied. He referred to the statements made in Congress by Senator Boreman, of West Virginia, that the coal fields of West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana would be amply to supply the west and south, if there were no shipments east of Parkersburg. In other words, that the immense coal deposits of Western Pennsylvania must be shut up from further development. This strange statement of Senator Boreman had been copied and condemned by the editor of one of the Whigging papers. The people of Wheeling would as soberly consent to such a shutting up and humbling to us as would the people of Pittsburgh. Senator Boreman was [illegible] absurd and ridiculous, and should be condemned by all men of large and liberal views. Mr. Bigham then discussed the bridge question at some length, showed that the difference in cost between a three and a four hundred foot span was only $7,000, and he was surprised that as shrewd a man as Mr. Garrett would persist in going on to build the bridges with the short spans, under all the circumstances, and with the prospect of a change in legislation affecting these structures.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS.

John F. Dravo, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, The Ohio River is one of the great national highways of the country, through which the internal commerce must flow, in a normal and healthy condition of the country, drained by said river.

And whereas, Many of the principal centers of population, inland, bestow said river because it is the waste pipe through which their daily recurrings are supplied.

And whereas, Without its free and unobstructed navigation the immense bituminous coal fields of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, and the vast interests of Pittsburgh and its dependencies will be not only materially damaged, but perish, and along with them the wants, interests and prosperity of all localities and towns that surround the large, active, growing, prosperous and rapidly developing State which aggregates their population, commerce and manufactories in said cities and towns;

And whereas, It has not been deemed prudent for Congress to authorize or permit any rival interests, however large or influential, to obstruct the navigation of said river, and thereby injure or destroy either the growth or prosperity of the numerous valuable cities on or near said river, or the inhabitants interested therein:

And whereas, the railroads of the country demand the erection of bridges across said river, without regard to the natural rights of the cities and towns aforesaid, and in contempt of the plighted faith of the Government, to assure to them the free and uninterrupted navigation thereof, for the benefit of cities more highly favored, whose waters cannot be interrupted, and for the benefit of rapid transit otherwise has acquired privileges sufficiently great with out further encroachments on the geography of our country cities which would to-day be among the most prosperous and populous upon the globe;

And whereas, In this country cities, towns and manufactories are creatures of great and prevailing natural cause, and therefore it is blind and unjust to discriminate on some navigable water;

And whereas, Congress, which has exclusive control and jurisdiction over said river and the commerce carried thereon, therefore

Resolved, That the erection of bridges across said river with piers covering the main channel less than four hundred feet is a dangerous obstruction to the navigation of said river by steam and towboats, and will greatly increase the dangers and risks of navigation, and tend to destroy the commerce of said river.

Resolved, That it is an act of bad faith and gross injustice to the cities, towns and people living along said river, whose prosperity and very existence depend on the free and unimpaired navigation thereof, to destroy or impair it, to add to the artificial interests.

Resolved, That the neglect of Congress, at its last session, to repeal the act of July 11, 1862 legalizing the bridge at Steubenville, and authorizing similar bridges to be erected across said river above the mouth of the Kanawha, is a gross act of bad faith and a flagrant disregard of the rights, interests and welfare of the people living in the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi.

Resolved, That the attempt of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to create in themselves the right to bridge the Ohio river with piers 200 feet during the vacation of Congress, is a deliberate unrestrained usurpation of power and a contempt for Congress and will prevent action in the premises by Congress, and therefore cannot give them any greater rights than they now have.

Resolved, That we do hereby give notice to all parties proposing to erect narrow span bridges over the Ohio river, during the present session, before which time shall have determined the rights of the parties, that we will continue to agitate and petition Congress until such nuisances, if erected, shall be abated, and that we will ignore all party feeling in regard to said votes, vote only for such men and parties as will maintain the rights of the people, and the paramount rights over this great national highway.

Resolved, That we deprecate this deliberate and wanton attempt to destroy present big rights—rights which have been enjoyed for a long series of years, a free river, merely to save the expenditure of a few thousand dollars per bridge.

Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence be authorized to send a copy of these resolutions to each of the city ets of this meeting and also the recovery of losses sustained by the Steubenville bridge, and to inaugurate measures to have such obstruction abated.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the narrow and illiberal views of Senator Boreman, of West Virginia which induced him to lend his influence in opposition to our interests and views, and that we therefore be betraying the confidence reposed in him by the citizens of that great West.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to visit Washington, Wheeling, Parkersburg, Louisville, and other points along the river, with a view of forming a combination for the right to do what ways and means to protect the free navigation of said river, and report at next meeting.

The report was accepted and adopted.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

Capt. R. C. Gray offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That John F. Dravo, Wm. H Brown, Thomas Fawcett, John Pollock, and James Watson be appointed a committee to solicit contributions from the citizens of Pittsburgh and the Ohio Railroad Company, with a view to defraying the expenses of the Committee who will promise made between the railroad companies building the bridges, and the city of Cincinnati, Louisville and Paducah, and build his bridge with four hundred feet span over the channel way.

Resolved, That the earnest thanks of the commercial interests of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys are especially due to the New Milner Railroad, and the engineer of Ohio river improvement under Government, for his personal efforts and influence against the obstruction of our great national highway by the erection of three hundred feet bridges.

Captain Gray also introduced a resolution thanking Messrs. Moorhead, Kerr and Bigham for their addresses, and the Committee of Delegates for the interest which they had taken in the matter of securing proper legislation for the construction of river bridges. The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

The Allegheny Fire Alarm.

Mr. Rogers, Superintendent of the cell establishment of Messrs. Gamewell, Kennard & Co., New York, who was in this city before to attend the Allegheny Fire Alarm Telegraph, arrived some days ago, as announced by us, and immediately went to work. He has concluded his investigation and is, we understand, prepared to make a report to the Fire Engine Committee of Allegheny Councils, in substance as follows: That he found but two of the boxes on the whole line that were failing to strike wrong, owing to the derangement of the "circuit" breaker. The rest were in complete working order. He also found the repeater somewhat defective, and although it could be repaired he deemed it advisable to have a new one. Accordingly he has written to Boston for a repeater, and it will arrive some time during next week. He will adjust the repeater, and then thoroughly examine the entire line, to satisfy the Councils and Board of Fire that it is complete and in good working order.

The system of telegraph in use in Allegheny is what is known as the "intermittent" system, each works itself. It is in use in nine other cities in the Union, and has never been known to a complaint from any but Allegheny, so we are informed and this complaint is caused, not from any defect in the telegraph, but by the unsympathizing with it. For instance, a man in possession of keys may go to box 21, open both the outer and inner door, and by means of the sounder strike box 39 in all the engine houses. He then says will all engines go to box 39, and that there is no fire, and persons are called by wire in each distinct locality that the box was not touched. Then the telegraph is described as a humbug, &c. Such should not be done, and we have no doubt since Mr. Rogers's investigation has been concluded, but what it will be kept up in full working order.

The locks on the boxes are to be changed, and a new key for the same in the hands of those engineering it. The expense of the [illegible] and citizens receiving a key will have to give bond for the proper use of the same. The [illegible] employed in operating the telegraph will be allowed keys for the fire boxes, and the same as outsiders are kept from the machinery no defect will occur, as over 31 accidents strike their number when pulled. The firm have agreed to guarantee the successful working of the telegraph for one year, provided a competent person is engaged to superintend its operation. The system, we understand, will be satisfactorily established, in case it is not tampered with. Hereafter persons found in possession of duplicate keys will be summarily disposed of.

Sanitary Measures.

Now that the warm weather is approaching, it behooves people to see that their premises are thoroughly cleansed, and more especially the sanitary condition of the city demands it, which alone ought to be enough to induce every person to attend to the matter, but because it delayed, will be followed by expense and trouble. The officers of the Board of Health are busily engaged in removing nuisances at the expense of the owners upon whose premises such are discovered, and they are determined that the health of the citizens shall not be imperiled by the neglect of those permitting filth and garbage to collect about their back-yards and alleys. Health officer Gray yesterday visited Lawrenceville, to inspect several slaughter-houses in reference to which numerous complaints had been made. He found the establishments referred to in a filthy condition, the stench arising from the same being unbearable. A very offensive odor pervaded the locality of the establishments, and hunting up the owners, the officers notified them that the nuisance must be abated forth with, and hereafter the houses kept in such condition as to avoid complaint, else the locality would have to be abolished entirely. It is said of some of the slaughter-houses in Lawrenceville that a small drove of hogs are kept there to feed upon the offal of the beeves, &c., which is thrown to them in a large yard. Some of this matter is trampled into the mud, and in time under the bleaching rays of the sun, produces a very obnoxious smell. In visiting some other slaughter houses in the vicinity, the officer was struck with the remarkable cleanliness apparent, compared with the others spoken of. Although the killing had been over but a short time, the floor was cleanly scrubbed and the offal removed in a wagon to the boiling establishments in Allegheny. No other filth could be discovered. And just here we are constrained to say that, where one of the kind last spoken of is found, there will be ten of the character first described.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, April 16, 1869:

Joseph M. Gazzam, Trustee, to Michael Hanahan, March 3, 1867; lot on Pennsylvania avenue, Pitt township, 24x70 feet. $450

Fred. Weiher to Mary Kromer, April 10, 1869; lot in McClain and Maple plan, St. Clair township, 25x175 feet. 900

J. W. Johnson, John Harrison, January 15, 1868; eight acres and one hundred and twenty two perches of land in Fawn township. 1,280

James Boreland to Dr. Charles H. Lee, May 26, 1868; lot in Tarentum, 40x70 feet. 750

Joseph Bausewine and C. Muhlstein to Adolph Muhlstein, August 1st, 1865; lots Nos. 35 and 36 in Patterson's plan. 680

W. McDowell to Jacob Stalmont, December 3, 1868; coal underlying a lot in Fawn township. 40

A. H. Miller to Wm. G. Noble, April 13, 1868; lot in Baldwin township containing 58 acres and 22 perches. 18,200

James Boreland to Dr. Charles H. Lee, February 8, 1869; lot in Tarentum 24x70 feet. 60

Joseph Woodrow to Wm. McDowell, January 18, 1869; lot of coal underlying a lot in Fawn township. 50

Joseph Copeland, Sr., to Joseph B. Copeland, Jr.; February 8, 1869; lot in Buena Vista, Elizabeth township, 113x150 feet. 300

George W. Patterson to Amos Lewis, April 16, 1869; lots Nos 77, 78, 79 and 80 in Spratt's plan, Allegheny. 4,800

Wm. Breese to James P. Quinn, April 15, 1869; lot No. 54 in Porter's plan, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 18 by 32 feet, with buildings. 2,500

MORTGAGES.

Same day sixteen mortgages were filed of record.

FIRST CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES.—We call attention this morning to the card of Mr. J. W. Arrott, general insurance agent, No. 107 Wood street, near Sixth avenue, who represents in this city a number of the most substantial fire insurance companies in the United States. The aggregate capital represented is $6,000,000, and the institutions enumerated are ably managed, adjusting all their losses with a promptness and liberality that is commended by all who have dealings with them. Mr. Arrott is also prepared to effect insurance in other reliable companies, and parties about to insure should call on or address him with reference thereto.

STRIKE OF WHEELING PUDDLERS.—For a year past the Wheeling puddlers, under a compromise with the mill owners, have been paid $5 per ton. The employers, at the expiration of the year, notified the puddlers of their willingness to continue the arrangement for another twelvemonth. They received no answer to the proposition, and on Thursday morning the men did not go to work—the year having expired Wednesday evening. The mills are all stopped, but a meeting was held on Thursday to bring about a compromise.

THE OIL FIRE.

Explosion Yesterday Morning—Another Mass Reported Burned—Messrs. Forsythe Loss $250,000—Insurance $62,500—Other Losses and Insurance.

The great oil fire at Messrs. Forsythe Bros. continued unabated during Thursday night, although it did not spread any, and yesterday morning was burning as strong as ever, that is with the tank of distillate and crude and the tank of benzine. An explosion occurred at the crude tank yesterday morning, and in a few moments thereafter a dense column of smoke rose high in the air. Shortly after the explosion the report became current in town that the twenty thousand barrel tank at the extreme east had caught fire and burned. A visit to the premises, however, proved this to be a mistake. The large tank mentioned is still intact, and the prospect is that it will be saved, through the non-certainty of its security until the fire has burned out. It is one hundred and thirty-five feet from the burning tanks, but should any of the latter collapse again, as is expected, it may take the other, and there is no telling where the fire would then end.

The ground was covered with the burning oil when the tank collapsed, but fortunately it ran upon the territory already burned and no additional damage was done. Another and a smaller tank which has been burning since the first day of the fire, exploded some time afterward, and as before, the burning oil could be extinguished, overflowed in consequence of the water which was in the tank becoming [illegible] and the oil mounted up in fiery columns of great height, lighting the night being plainly visible from the suspension bridge.

The burning surface now runs only to the [illegible] house owned and occupied by Nicholas Snyder, one side of which had been torn off, and the building was only saved from burning. With great exertions, the Franklin House, owned by Mr. Forsythe, was saved. Also the new hook and ladder company doing excellent service. The building was covered with wet blankets.

While the fire was in progress last evening there was the [illegible] of seemingly liquid fire were rolling up to the surface, and finally ran [illegible] making the surrounding places as light as noonday. The hillside was covered with families and their household furniture, all the spectators watching the fire with the utmost interest. As the intensity of the fire was decreasing, and it is probable that no further damage will be done, the general alarms were sounded after twelve o'clock, and the entire fire department responded promptly.

A MEAN ACT.—About half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Hughes came to the lock-up in company with his little boy aged eight years, who was crying bitterly and sobbing profusely. Another little boy who was with them stated that about five o'clock in the evening he and several other boys, among them Hughes, were playing near the Ben Handle Railroad track, in Clinton, on the south side. A coal train came along on its way to Pittsburgh, and the brakesman on one of the cars threw a large lump of coal at the boys. The missile struck little Hughes full on the head, inflicting a very severe wound, about one inch in length. The name of the brakesman is not known, but an information will be made against him as soon as it is ascertained.

SHOULD BE REMOVED.—At the corner of corner of Twenty-ninth and Penn streets, Twelfth ward, there is a large pond, which, as the weather continues to get warm, will emit an offensive odor, dangerous to the good health of the citizens residing in the vicinity. This ward formerly had many similar ponds, but they have all been drained with the exception of this one. Our Board of Health in inquiring after the sanitary condition of the city should give this pond their attention.

WORK STOPPED.—Street Commissioner Hunter yesterday stopped work on a frame building at the corner of Smallman and Taylor streets, Twelfth ward. The owner said it was only an addition to his house, and had received permission to fill it in with brick. He was informed of the law on the subject, and ordered to immediately take down the building. In case the order is not complied with suit will be instituted.

DAMAGED A FIRE ALARM BOX.—S. T. Paisley, Esq., Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, yesterday made information before Mayor Brush charging William Cassiday with wilfully and maliciously breaking the glass in Box No. 7, at the corner of Penn and Railroad streets. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing. He broke the box with a brick.

IN A NEW PLACE.—Wm. Craig, the well-known gunsmith, formerly of No. 50 Wayne street, has opened a new establishment at No. 56 Federal street, Allegheny, where he is prepared to furnish the public with all articles in his line. His old patrons will be cordially welcomed in his new quarters.

THE STREET SPRINKLER.—The street sprinkler was out yesterday, and the Nicolson pavement on Fifth avenue, Wood and Market streets was dampened just enough to prevent the dust from flying. The Street Commissioner allows but little water to be placed on the pavements, it being productive of injury to the same.

THE HEALTH REPORT.—Dr. Snively, physician of the Board of Health, reports twenty-three deaths in the city for the week ending April 17th. Of these, nine were adults and fourteen children; twelve were males and eleven females.

FOUND.—A little boy named Smetzer, whose parents reside at Irwin Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was found on Webster avenue about two o'clock yesterday morning, and returned to his overjoyed parents, from whom he was lost sometime on Thursday.

MCGONIGLE PAVEMENT.—The citizens of the Eighth ward are about to have the McGonigle pavement, which is similar to the Nicolson pavement, excepting that there are no strips between the blocks, laid on Townsend street, in that ward.

THE GALAXY, for May, containing another instalment of Charles Reade's new story, "Put Yourself in His Place," and many other interesting reading matter, has been received by W. A. Gildenfenney, 45 Fifth avenue.

PERSONAL.—Robert Liddell, Esq., of the firm of Spencer, McKay & Co., left the city yesterday afternoon, for New York, where to-day he will take the steamer for England. He is on a visit to a sea sick mother, having received a cable dispatch of her illness on Thursday.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.—The Street Commissioner and some of the members of the Street Committee will visit Charlotte street, in the Fifteenth ward, to-day, for the purpose of inspecting the paving, curbing, &c., which has been completed.

GAVE BAIL.—John Dignam, who, with Thos. Hughes, is charged with "plugging" Thomas Disle's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. Sales to-day at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M.

PROMOTED.—Officer Robert Fowler, of the Mayor's police, has been promoted to a Lieutenancy to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieutenant Wooldridge.

HIS NAME.—The name of the man upon whom the surgical operation of trepanning the skull, reported yesterday, was performed, is John Magee. He was much improved yesterday.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

Some exception having been taken to our report of the seizure of six hundred and fifty packages of distilled spirits, valued at $53,199, owned by Wm. McClinn & Co., it may not be improper to state upon the authority of Mr. McCandless, Clerk of the Courts, that the item was strictly correct with the exception of a typographical error, by which the alleged violation of the revenue laws was reported to have been commenced in February, 1868, when it commenced in September, 1868. The alleged violation of the revenue law consisted in not complying with the requirements of the law as to the arrangement of a receiving cistern.

On motion of A. A. Stewart, Andrew M'Farland and Harrison P. Laird, of Greensburg, were admitted to practice as Attorneys in this Court.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Mellon.

Before Judge Sterrett: The trial of the case of the devisees of Wm. Robinson, Jr., deceased, vs. Joseph Myers, was resumed and concluded, a verdict being ordered for the defendants, subject to the opinion of the Court on the question of law raised by the plaintiffs.

The next case taken up was that of Francis Lang, surviving partner of Wm. Phillips, vs. John McClaren. This was an action on book account. A verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $200 75.

The trial of the case of James Barclay vs. Edward Davidson, action of replevin, previously reported, was resumed before Judge Mellon, and occupied the attention of Court until the time of adjournment.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of Scott vs. David Gilmore, previously reported, occupied the attention of Court yesterday.

MILLINERY GOODS.—The extensive wholesale millinery and straw goods establishment of R. H. Palmer, 87 Wood street, is now quite attractive than now. Its several floors are filled with an infinite variety of spring and summer millinery and straw goods, hats and bonnets selected in that market, and full of judgment for which Mr. Palmer is proverbial. No finer assortment of goods have been offered in this market, and retail dealers will find it to their interest to call early and examine it.

SMALLMAN STREET.—Smallman street, in the Fifteenth ward, is undergoing a change for the better, and being wide and much straighter than Penn street, will afford a better thoroughfare, and thus avoid the heavy travel now encountered on Penn street.

NEEDS ATTENTION.—Butler street, Lawrenceville, which was torn up last fall for the purpose of laying the water mains, and never repaved as far out as the pipes have been laid, is in a dreadful condition, and is extremely dangerous to vehicles and horses.

ALMOST FINISHED.—The inside finish to the new M. E. Church building, corner of Forbes and Butler streets, Lawrenceville, is nearly completed, and the church will be formally opened in May.

WORK COMMENCED.—Work will shortly commence on the new bank building for the Lawrenceville Savings Bank, on Butler street, at the intersection of the Greensburg turnpike.

STREET CLEANED.—The scraping of Penn street, which has been in operation for some days, will be completed all that is left unscraped.

THE attention of the stockholders of the Keystone Rink is called to a notice in another column.

NEARLY COMPLETED.—The repairs to the steps leading from Boyd's Hill to the Second street road are nearly completed.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—At the matinee this afternoon, Mr. Mary Gladstone will repeat her admirable performance of "Leah." In the evening she will give her farewell performance, appearing as Mary Warner, in the thrilling version of Dickens's "Oliver Twist."

On Monday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will commence an engagement.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—James Taylor, the London comique, will appear at the matinee this afternoon, and also in the evening. He will be assisted by each entertainment by the excellent company.

AMERICAN THEATER.—The Arabs give their last performance here to-night, and if there be any who have not yet visited the place, they should not miss the opportunity. A great bill is announced for this evening.

The Purest and Safest.

The efficacy of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased to a greater and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the establishment of the preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopoia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, a specific infirmity in most cases, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic in the known." But as the most great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a PREPARATORY ANTIDOTE to epidemic disease, a gentle but immediate stimulant, a restorative of vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The manufacturers have confidence in its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

Special Announcement.

Programmes and Tickets for Burnell's museum. Museum will be open from nine o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock in the evening, and will present, as usual, a most happy Family, Animals, Birds, Reptiles, Wax Figures, &c., can be witnessed at all hours.

Prof. French and his Highly Trained Dogs will exhibit in the morning at half-past nine, at half-past ten, at half-past two, and in the afternoon at half-past one, three, four, and half-past five, in the evening at seven, and half-past eight, and half-past nine.

Signor Caballe's Great Performing Humpty Dumpty family will appear in the morning at ten, eleven and twelve. In the afternoon at half-past two, half-past three, and half-past four, and in the evening at seven, eight and nine.

Let the little folks visit the museum and witness a good healthy amusement. The above will be the programme for to-day and all next week.

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Queensware, Etc.—The Place to Buy it.

Messrs. Bryce & Co., manufacturers of Queensware, Bristolware, etc., are prepared to furnish dealers with wares from their celebrated pottery. The reputation enjoyed by this firm are considered equal in every respect to imported wares. At the warehouse of this firm, No. 365 Liberty street, can be seen a full line of their goods to which they invite the attention of merchants before purchasing elsewhere.

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Ladies' Satchels.

The largest and best assortment in the city at Jos. Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

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Valuable Liberty Street Property at Auction.

To-day (Saturday), at half-past two P. M., on the premises, that valuable lot of Ground opposite Union Depot, fronting on Liberty street forty feet and extending back one hundred feet to Spring alley. H. B. Smithson & Co., Auctioneers.

For Black Worms and Pimples

On the face, use Dr. Swayne's Wash and Pimple Remedy, prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York, and sold everywhere. The trade supplied by Wholesale Medicine Dealers. ws

Traveling Satchels.

Every variety, at Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

To our Readers in Birmingham.

John F. Walters, Carson street, between Josephine and 10th street, has just received a large assortment of clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, which he offers at the lowest prices.

Remember

The great auction sales at No. 29 Fifth avenue, of Trimmings, Lace Goods and Notions, of Macrum & Carlisle this morning and afternoon.

Trunks! Trunks! Trunks!

A large assortment at the Premium Trunk Factory, No. 104 Wood street.

The Rush Continues

At the auction sales at Macrum & Carlisles' No. 29 Fifth avenue. Sales to-day at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M.

Gent's Traveling Satchels.

A large and choice stock at Jos. Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

A Fine Assortment

Of scarfs, ties, bows, suspenders, gloves, handkerchiefs, in silk and linen, always in stock, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 80 Wood street.

Valises! Valises! Valises!

Sole leather valises, all sizes, at Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

If you Want Cheap Goods.

Attend the auction sales at Macrum & Carlisle's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. Sales to-day at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M.

White and Fancy Shirts

Of superior quality in stock, and made to order, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 80 Wood street.

To Remove Moth Patches,

Freckles and Tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B.